

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific***Vol IV No 102****28 May 1985****JAPAN**

Nakasone Seeks Better Sealane Defense Capability	C 1
Okinawa Governor To Meet Weinberger on Issues	C 1
[RYUKYU SHIMPO 27 May]	
Soviet Envoy Sees Ties With Japan Improving	C 1
Tax Treaty Talks With Soviet Union Open	C 2
Fisheries Minister on Salmon Talks With USSR	C 2
Opposition, Media Attack Antiespionage Bill	C 2

NORTH KOREA

Reportage on Eighth N-S Red Cross Talks in Seoul	D 1
Delegation to Talks Announced	D 1
Advisory Committee Named	D 1
Group Arrives at Panmunjom	D 2
Delegation Arrives in Seoul	D 3
Meets South's Yu Chang-sun	D 4
'Artificial Obstacle' Seen	D 5
South Hosts Dinner	D 5
8th Round of Talks Begin	D 6
NODONG SINMUN Stresses Atmosphere for Dialogue [28 May]	D 9
South Urged To Change Approach Toward Talks	D 11
[NODONG SINMUN 27 May]	
Pyongyang Reports End of Sit-in at USIS	D 12
Students Show Solidarity	D 13
Student Punishment Decried	D 13
U.S. Counselor's Remarks Flayed	D 13
NODONG SINMUN Lauds Occupation of USIS Building [25 May]	D 14
TASS Cited on Occupation of USIS Building	D 16
Further on Visit of Tanabe-led JSP Group	D 16
Kim Agrees to JSP-NKDP Contacts [KYODO]	D 16
Ho Tam Hosts Party	D 17
Delegation Seen Off by Ho Tam	D 18
Embassy Reception Marks End of CPPCC Group's Visit	D 19
Official Receives CPC's Su Yiran 25 May	D 20
Kim Yong-nam Meets PRC's Wang Jian 27 May	D 20
Reception by Envoy to USSR on Kim Il-song Visit	D 20

SOUTH KOREA

Reportage on End of Student Sit-in at USIS	E 1
Walker's Letter to Students [THE KOREA TIMES 25 May]	E 1
Students' Letter to Walker [THE KOREA HERALD 26 May]	E 1
Students Announce Conclusion [CHOSON ILBO 26 May]	E 2
YONHAP Carries Wrap-up	E 3
U.S. Ambassador Meets Press	E 4
ROK To Minimize 'Aftershocks'	E 4
Police Seek Warrants [TONG-A ILBO 27 May]	E 5
Campus Autonomy 'Unaffected' [THE KOREA TIMES 26 May]	E 6

USIS Seizure Viewed as Serving North's Propaganda	E 6
[THE KOREA HERALD 26 May]	
Reportage on Eighth N-S Red Cross Talks in Seoul	E 8
DPRK Delegation Arrives	E 8
NKRC Meets Yu Chang-sun	E 8
KNRC Hosts Dinner 27 May	E 9
8th Round of Talks Begin	E 10
Luncheon Hosted 28 May	E 12
Yi Holds Press Conference	E 13
Dinner Held 28 May	E 13
Chon Urges Concerted Effort To Guide Youth Better	E 14
[THE KOREA HERALD 25 May]	

CAMBODIA

SPK Rejects Thai 'Slandorous Allegations'	H 1
1000 SRV Troops 'Stranded' in Former Rebel Bases	H 1
[Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW 28 May]	
Hun Sen Reopens Cambodia-USSR Friendship Hospital	H 2
Heng Samrin Visits Ethnic Students in Phnom Penh	H 2
CGDK Leaders Discuss 'Proximity Talks' Proposal	H 3
[Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW 28 May]	
SRV Occupation Main Obstacle to Regional Peace [VODK]	H 4
CGDK Thanks Sierra Leone for Recognition [VODK]	H 5
Sihanouk Greets New SFRY Presidency President [VODK]	H 5

LAOS

Reportage on Activities of SRV's Truong Chinh	I 1
Visits Luang Prabang	I 1
Visits Vientiane Kindergarten	I 2
Thai 'Provocations,' 'Encroachments' Criticized	I 2
Souphanouvong Greets CSSR's Husak on Reelection	I 3

THAILAND

Soldiers Repel Vietnamese Intruders 24 May	J 1
[THE NATION REVIEW 26 May]	
Report on Mekong Incidents 'Refutes' Lao Claims	J 1
[BANGKOK POST 25 May]	
Protest Note Presented to SRV Envoy 24 May	J 1
BANGKOK POST Discusses 'Proximity Talks' Idea [28 May]	J 3
Marines Ordered To Remain in Trat After SRV Ouster	J 4
[BANGKOK POST 25 May]	
4000 Karen Repatriated to Burma, 4500 Still Left	J 4
[THE NATION REVIEW 27 May]	

VIETNAM

VNA Chronicles 18-24 May PRC Border Provocations	K 1
Army Paper on Thai 'Slanders' Against Indochina	K 1
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 May]	
NHAN DAN Praises Truong Chinh Visit to Laos [28 May]	K 2
Meeting in Moscow Marks Friendship With USSR	K 3
French Economic Group Visits Ho Chi Minh City	K 4
Economic Delegation Returns from Bulgaria	K 4

INDONESIA

Mokhtar Discusses PRC Ties, Cambodia Talks	N	1
PRC Statement on Opposition Support Wanted	N	1
Intelligence Head Says Communism Latent Danger	N	1

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Says Election Date Issue 'Not Closed'	P	1
Aquino Witness Fails To Appear in Court [AFP]	P	1
Virata Says Economy To Bounce Back in 1986 [AFP]	P	2
Article Examines Reform Movement in Armed Forces [BUSINESS DAY 27 May]	P	3
Opposition Group Agrees on Unity for Polls [BUSINESS DAY 23 May]	P	5
Central Bank Predicts More Bank Failures [PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 25 May]	P	6

NAKASONE SEEKS BETTER SEALANE DEFENSE CAPABILITY

OW280923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday that Japan should build up its sealane defense capabilities in the next defense buildup program covering 1986-1990. This is required by Japan's geographical location, ringed by seas, Nakasone said in a meeting with Koichi Kato, cabinet minister and chief of the Defense Agency. Nakasone also said Japan's 1976 defense buildup outline should be put into effect during the next defense program, which will probably be made official in July.

In the meeting, Kato referred to his scheduled meeting with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in Washington on June 10 and said he hopes to make Japan-U.S. relations in national defense cooperation so strong that they cannot be shaken by such disputes as the current trade friction between the two countries.

OKINAWA GOVERNOR TO MEET WEINBERGER ON ISSUES

OW271440 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 27 May 85 Evening Edition p 1

[Text] Okinawa Prefectural Governor Nishime, who is scheduled to visit the United States 30 May through 20 June, disclosed today that during the visit, he would meet with Secretary of Defense Weinberger and other officials in Washington, and make appeals on base issues. He made the disclosure at a press conference this morning. He said that he would mainly call for a curtailment and consolidation of military bases, a review of military exercises and the enforcement of discipline among U.S. military personnel.

In addition to visiting Washington, the governor is to attend ceremonies marking the centenary of the government-agreed upon Japanese immigration to Hawaii and sign a Hawaii-Okinawa agreement on establishing sisterhood ties. Governor Nishime will be the first Okinawa prefectural governor to visit Washington and make appeals to U.S. Government leaders on military base issues.

Nishime told the press conference: "To resolve base issues is an important task for the prefectural administration. Okinawan issues are namely base issues. I want to meet with U.S. officials concerned to find out what they think of the bases on Okinawa, so we can use it for reference in dealing with base issues."

Explaining the backgrounds for his call for a curtailment and consolidation of bases, he said: "Approximately 11 percent of the prefectural territory is taken up by military bases even now, 40 years after the war. This constitutes a big obstacle to industrial development, city planning and the development of the transport system."

While staying in Washington, the governor will meet with Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage, Under Secretary of State Armacost and other officials, in addition to meeting Secretary of Defense Weinberger. In Hawaii he is scheduled to meet with General William J. Crowe, Jr, commander in chief of the U.S. Forces Pacific.

SOVIET ENVOY SEES TIES WITH JAPAN IMPROVING

OW271157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Osaka, May 27 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to Japan Petr Abrasimov said Monday economic and trade relations between the Soviet Union and Japan are beginning to show signs of improvement under the new leadership of Soviet Communist party chief Mikhail Gorbachev.

Abrasimov told business leaders here that the Soviet Union wishes to study the possibility of establishing a representative office in Osaka to help expand bilateral trade. He made the statements during his first visit to Osaka since assuming his post.

Abrasimov also said the Soviet Union will consider initiating direct flight services between his country and Osaka if Japan so wishes. He called for further Japanese efforts to expand trade, but said this should be done in a balanced way.

TAX TREATY TALKS WITH SOVIET UNION OPEN

OW270144 Tokyo KYODO in English 0126 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 27 KYODO -- Japanese and Soviet officials started talks here Monday on conclusion of a treaty aimed at avoiding double taxation, the Foreign Ministry said. The talks, the fourth in a series that began in Moscow in October 1980, follow those held in Moscow last June.

During four days of talks, the Japanese Government hopes to see substantial progress as part of efforts to improve bilateral relations and open the way for a visit to Tokyo by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko which Japan has been urging, ministry sources said.

FISHERIES MINISTER ON SALMON TALKS WITH USSR

OW280521 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 (KYODO) -- Japan will decide within the next few days whether to conclude or postpone the stalled bilateral talks with the Soviet Union on fixing Japan's 1985 salmon catch quota in open seas in the northwestern Pacific, a cabinet minister said Tuesday.

Moriyoshi Sato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, told newsmen after a cabinet meeting that the Soviets have yet to concede three Japanese requests at the talks in Moscow. The Soviets originally rejected the Japanese requests on May 20.

The three requests concern Japan's proposal to fix its 1985 salmon catch quota at 42,500 tons, the same level as in 1983; the amount of "fishery cooperation" fees to be paid by Japan, and changes in the fishing zones of Japanese medium-sized vessels. Sato said the Soviet Union had implicitly agreed to change the fishing zones "at some other appropriate time rather than in the current fishing season." The season is very short, from early May to July. Japan wants to shift the northern limit for medium-sized drift-net fishing boats northward.

Describing the Soviet stance as "very rigid," Sato said Japan is now compelled to make a difficult decision on whether to compromise at the Moscow talks so as to reach an agreement within this month so that Japanese fishermen will be able to start operations in the area from June 1. The negotiations follow the signing May 13 of a new bilateral agreement on fishery cooperation in the open seas in the northwestern Pacific.

OPPOSITION, MEDIA ATTACK ANTIESPIONAGE BILL

OW280627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0612 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Tuesday decided to submit an anti-espionage bill to the Diet in a bid to make Japan less of a "heaven" for spies.

The bill, which cleared the LDP Executive Board Tuesday, provides for the death penalty for anyone convicted of an act of espionage that "severely endangers national security." LDP sources said the party plans to submit the bill to the Diet before the end of the current Diet term, on June 25, but political observers doubt whether the bill will ever be enacted.

Opposition parties, reacting to the LDP move Tuesday, strongly attacked the bill, calling it "impermissible" under the Constitution. Tsuruo Yamaguchi, a spokesman for the top opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), said his party will block the bill "with all its power." Opposition to the anti-espionage bill is also strong among the Japanese mass media, which says the bill, if enacted, would undermine the constitutional guarantee of "freedom of speech." Human rights activists, their memory of the notorious pre-war "Tokko" secret police still fresh, also charged that the LDP anti-espionage bill would give a field day to snooping by public security authorities.

The LDP, however, says the party will not force through the bill without consulting the opposition parties and taking account of public opinion. "This is an important measure, and we'll take all opinions into account before acting on it," said Kiyoski Mori, an LDP dietman and author of the anti-espionage bill. The bill is limited to the protection of "state secrets," particularly in defense and diplomacy, but Mori said the LDP plans to extend it for the protection of industrial secrets with military application.

The bill, the third LDP attempt to introduce a legislative measure, marks a more determined mood in the LDP to grapple with espionage in face of Japan's position as a major economic power, particularly in the field of militarily applicable high technology. "It is a joke that we don't have an anti-spy law," Mori said in an interview.

Espionage activities are alleged to be so rampant in Japan that the country has earned a reputation for being what former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, for one, has called a "spy's heaven." Espionage activities are not at present criminally punishable in Japan, and the government relies on the theft-of-document law to deal with espionage, he said. The law, however, provides a maximum penalty of only one year in prison.

The bill, which has been revised for a third time, has been under study since 1980 when a former major general and two junior servicemen were caught passing classified Defense Agency material to the Soviet Union. Japan's industrial technology has also been a target of espionage from the communist bloc. The government kicked a Bulgarian diplomat out of the country in July last year for trying to gain access to confidential biotechnology data, and two Soviet diplomats left Japan after they were incriminated in trying to gain access to secret computer technology.

REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH N-S RED CROSS TALKS IN SEOUL

Delegation to Talks Announced

SK241620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 24 made public the list of the delegation of our side to North-South Red Cross talks.

Follows the list of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society:

1. Head -- Yi Chong-yul, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK
2. Deputy Head -- So Song-chol, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society
3. Delegate -- Han Yon-su, Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society
4. Delegate (spokesman) -- Pak Yong-su, director of the Compatriots Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society
5. Delegate -- Kim Wan-su, director of the Cultural and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society
6. Delegate -- Pak Tong-chun, vice-director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society
7. Delegate -- Kim Chang-hyon, vice-director of the Organisational and Planning Department of the Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society

The delegation of our side to the North-South Red Cross talks will devote all its sincerity and efforts to the sacred cause of mitigating at an early date the sufferings of the fellow countrymen caused by the division of the country and the nation and laying a foundation for independent and peaceful reunification in the spirit of the historic July 4 North-South joint statement and on the humanitarian principle of the Red Cross.

Advisory Committee Named

SK241615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 24 published a list of the Advisory Committee members of our side who will participate in the North-South Red Cross talks.

Follow the members of the Advisory Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation:

1. Kang Sok-sung, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee;

2. Kim Sok-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party;
3. Choe Hui-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party;
4. Yim Chun-kil, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland;
5. Kim Yong-nam, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea;
6. Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea;
7. Pak Chae-ro, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The members of the Advisory Committee of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society will actively support and encourage the North-South Red Cross talks so that they may be successfully held in accordance with the agreed points of the North-South joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification and the humanitarian principle of the Red Cross, and discharge with credit their mission according to the desire of the whole nation for putting an end to the tragedy of the 40 year long national division and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date.

Group Arrives at Panmunjom

SK270331 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0227 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] The delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, scheduled to participate in the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks, has passed through Panmunjom today and entered the South side's area on its way to Seoul.

Our delegation to Seoul to participate in the North-South Red Cross talks, which are to be resumed after 12 years, was seen off at Panmunjom by the responsible functionaries of the party and organs of power in the city of Kaesong. including Kim Ki-son and Kim Yong-chong; Yi Song-ho, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society; Chon Ki-hyon, vice chairman of the Kaesong branch of the DPRK Red Cross Society; and functionaries of other sectors concerned.

At 0930, members of the delegation headed by Yi Chong-yul, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, entered the South side's area at Panmunjom. Pak Chae-ro, deputy chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Chongnyon, also entered the area of the South side as an advisory member of our side. Delegates from the South Korean side, including Yi Yong-tok, the senior delegate of the South Korean Red Cross delegation; advisory members; those accompanying the South Korean Red Cross delegation; and reporters welcomed the delegation of our side at Panmunjom.

Yi Chong-yul, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, held a press conference on the spot and issued a statement in connection with the delegation's entering into the area of the South side across the Demarcation Line.

In his statement, he noted that: What we are convinced of once again upon crossing over the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], which is forcing upon the whole nation unendurable sufferings and disaster, is that the MDL is not an impregnable wall impossible to eradicate with any force, but an artificial wall which can be torn down instantly if we are determined to do so.

Saying that the attempt to tear down this wall which came into existence as a result of outside forces is the unbreakable will of our nation, he stressed that the only way to achieve such a historical task lies in the promotion of understanding and trust between the North and the South and in the realization of national unity.

Making it clear that this important duty to reconnect the severed compatriotic ties is assigned to the Red Cross delegates of the North and the South, he said that his delegation will do its utmost to connect the severed consanguineous blood lines at an early date and to hasten the day when the separated families, relatives, friends, and all the people in the country can freely come and go between the North and the South and embrace each other.

Delegation Arrives in Seoul

SK271205 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Amid the great attention of all the people in the North, the South, abroad, and the world's people, the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, scheduled to participate in the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks, arrived in Seoul this morning. Led by Yi Chong-yul, vice chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, 7 delegates, 7 advisory members, 20 accompanying personnel, and 50 accompanying reporters have arrived here. Pak Chae-ro, deputy chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, also arrived here as an advisory member of our side.

Driven by its humanitarian mission and the noble aspirations to alleviate the misfortune and sufferings forced upon consanguineous fellow countrymen separated in the North and the South at an early date, to reconnect severed consanguineous blood lines, and to hasten the historical cause of national reunification, the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society has once again come to Seoul for the first time in 12 years.

On the way to Seoul from Panmunjom, tens of thousands of compatriots from all walks of life in the South expressed signs of welcome by waving hands to the motorcade of cars transporting the members of our delegation through various residential areas and in the streets.

At 1600 this afternoon, Yi Chong-yul, head of the delegation, announced a statement in connection with our delegation's arrival in Seoul to reporters of the North, the South, and foreign countries. He said that the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society came to Seoul out of sheer desire to alleviate the sufferings forced upon consanguineous fellow countrymen separated in the North and the South and to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. He conveyed the warm brotherly greetings of the entire people of the northern half of the republic to the people of all walks and of life and figures of all circles in the South. He pointed out:

We saw compatriots warmly welcoming our entourage everywhere along the 150-li road from Panmunjom to Seoul. At this stern reality, all of us again came to realize that the nation is one and that the country is one and more strongly and firmly pledged to alleviate the sufferings forced upon separated consanguineous fellow countrymen and attain the reunification of the country and the nation at an early date even though the tragedy of division has continued for 40 years and the North and the South have trodden different paths in the interval.

Numerous fathers and mothers who were separated in the North and the South against their will have already died while calling the names of their sons and daughters whom they could never forget whether asleep or awake and those in their prime of life 40 years ago have already marked their 60th or 70th birthday and are facing the twilight years of their life. They are looking forward to the day when they meet and embrace their blood offspring during their lifetime while freely coming and going everywhere in their country and land.

The mission of replacing the sufferings forced upon separated consanguineous fellow countrymen with joys and of building a firm foundation on the rugged road to reunification by gathering the sentiment of being of the same blood and the same race is bestowed upon our Red Cross figures. The delegations of the two sides must meet the hope and expectations of the nation by holding the Red Cross talks successfully by all means. The delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society will make every possible effort in the full-fledged talks which will soon be reopened in order to alleviate the suffering and misfortune forced upon separated consanguineous fellow countrymen the earliest date and will make due contribution to the acceleration of the cause of national reunification.

In conclusion, he expressed firm confidence that the people of all walks of life and the figures of various parties and sects in the South would extend positive support and encouragement so that the North-South Red Cross talks would bear handsome fruit, and again expressed deep gratitude for the warm reception and welcome given the delegation.

Meets South's Yu Chang-son

SK271032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Seoul May 27 (KCNA correspondent) -- The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK which arrived in Seoul on May 27 to attend the 8th round of North-South Red Cross talks, paid a courtesy call on Yu Chang-sun, president of the South Korean Red Cross this afternoon.

Yi Chong-yul, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society and head of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation, and the members of the delegation were present on the occasion. Also on hand were Yi Yong-tok, vice-president and chief delegate of the South Korean Red Cross, and members of the South Korean delegation. A talk took place on the occasion.

The head of the DPRK side said: We should bring to a success the North-South Red Cross talks attracting deep interest and attention of the entire fellow countrymen and the world so as to realize the earnest desire of the separated fellow countrymen and the entire nation and open a new prospect for peace and peaceful reunification in the fatherland as early as possible.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 1000 GMT on 27 May renders this passage: "The head of the DPRK side said: The fact that the North-South Red Cross talks are to be held again in this year when the entire nation altogether is significantly marking the 40th anniversary of national liberation is a very meaningful event. We should bring..." adding additional sentence.]

Our delegation, he noted, will make every effort possible always from a patriotic stand to realize the earnest desire of the fellow countrymen as quickly as possible. He expressed the hope that the South Korean side will approach the talks from such a stand.

'Artificial Obstacle' Seen

SK272351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 27 May85

[Text] Seout May 27 KCNA correspondent) -- Pak Yong-su, spokesman of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met home and foreign reporters at the hotel on May 27 in connection with the artificial obstacle laid by the South Korean Red Cross side in the way of the activity of our delegation.

This afternoon, he said, our delegation was to pay a courtesy call on the president of the South Korean Red Cross. But the South Korean side, taking an insincere attitude, barred two members of the Advisory Committee and all the suite members of our side from participating in it. And the South Korean side fastened to the hotel more than 40 reporters of our side who got on a bus to go to the place of the courtesy visit under the unreasonable pretext of "traffic jam" and "close of the courtesy call".

In this connection, head of our side Yi Chong-yul repeatedly demanded the president of the South Korean side to promptly let the Advisory Committee members, suite members and reporters of our side come to the place of courtesy visit. But the latter did not take any measure for this. As a result, some advisory Committee members, all the suite members and many reporters of our side could not go to the place of courtesy visit and the gift of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society to the president of the South Korean Red Cross could not be conveyed, the spokesman said.

Noting that this was an improper act in view of a successful progress of the North-South Red Cross talks which has been resumed with so much efforts and in view of humanitarianism, the spokesman stressed he sincerely hoped that such thing would not happen again in the future.

South Hosts Dinner

SK271529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Seoul May 27 (KCNA correspondent) -- Yu Chang-sun, president of the South Korean Red Cross, gave a dinner on the evening of May 27 for the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK staying here to attend the 8th round of North-South Red Cross talks.

Invited to the dinner were Yi Chong-yul, head of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation, delegates, Advisory Committee members, suite members and correspondents. Present at the dinner from the South Korean side were Red Cross officials.

The president of the South Korean Red Cross made a speech at the dinner. After welcoming our delegation, he said that the Red Cross talks was facing the noble task to lessen the sufferings of the separated families and expressed the belief that the talks would progress smoothly to bring joy to the whole nation.

The dinner was also addressed by the head of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation Yi Chong-yul. All of us being Red Cross officials and, at the same time, members of the nation sharing the sorrow of the divided country, he said, we should let this amicable compatriotic atmosphere today prevail in the conference room tomorrow and conclude the discussion of the agenda items as early as possible and thereby give joy and hope to the families and relatives separated in the north and the south and to all fellow countrymen.

8th Round of Talks Begin

SK281044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Seoul May 28 (KCNA correspondent) -- The eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks was held today here in Seoul by our sincere efforts. The conference room had been arranged by the South Korean Red Cross side in the Sheraton Hotel where our delegation is quartered.

At ten a.m., Yi Chong-yul, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and delegates, Advisory Committee members and suite members of our side entered the negotiating room. And the delegates, Advisory Committee members and suite members of the South Korean side appeared there. The delegates of our side exchanged cordial greetings with the South Korean side's delegates. The session was open to public upon agreement between the two sides. Speaking there Yi Chong-yul, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, said:

At this moment when the significant 40th anniversary of the August 15 liberation of the country is approaching, we are under a heavy humanitarian obligation to provide a great number of families which, forced into separation, do not know even about the fate of their flesh and blood, with an opportunity of having the joy of reunion, if only once in their lifetime. The goal that must be reached at the talks through cooperation, he stressed, is to lessen the sufferings of the separated families and lay a foundation of reunification and, to this end, we must turn our eyes to commonness, not to differences, and must deeply understand the propositions of the opposite side, not turning them down categorically, and thus seek points of agreement.

What is also important in approaching the full-dress talks is to solve all the agenda items as soon as possible from an active and go-ahead stand and stance. It is essential for this to renounce the old conception of the past days and quickly solve all the agenda items in a bold manner, while widening the range of the settlement of the humanitarian problems, and thus seek active ways to carry into practice all the points agreed upon in a short time by advancing the talks effectively at the fastest pace possible. It is also important for the two sides to have peace-oriented and reunification-oriented stand and stance to ease the tensions and preserve peace in our country and contribute to the cause of national reunification through the humanitarian work.

The Red Cross organizations of the two sides must bend efforts to create a free and peaceful climate for a smooth progress of the humanitarian work in our country, promote progress of the humanitarian work in our country, promote national reconciliation and unity and solve all the problems brought for discussion in accordance with the five principles of the discussion of agenda items already agreed upon, thereby opening a favourable phase for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society will, as in the past, also in the future, show all its sincerity for a successful progress of the talks and do everything it can for the accomplishment of the noble humanitarian common cause, he stressed.

A congratulatory speech was made by Kang Sok-song, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, who is member of the Advisory Committee.

Our party, he said, hopes more earnestly than anyone else that the talks between the North and South Red Cross organisations which are of very weighty importance in light of the urgent demand for the alleviation of the sufferings of the separated fellow countrymen and in light of the reunification of the country will make an effective progress and see a success at an early date.

Our Workers' Party of Korea which has never thought itself for a moment apart from the fate of the nation will as in the past, also in the future, value the Red Cross talks with tender care and help in them with all sincerity, he stated.

Kang Sok-song expressed the belief that the full-dress talks between the North and South Red Cross organisations would certainly fulfil its weighty tasks to lessen the sufferings of the fellow countrymen and promote the cause of national reunification with the active support of the politicians and all the compatriots, brothers and sisters.

Then the head of the DPRK side made a keynote speech. He suggested to the South Korean side the problem of realising free visits of separated families and relatives, the most primary and key problem in discussing in a package the five questions already agreed upon between the two sides and comprehensively settling the five agenda items as a positive measure for promoting the North-South Red Cross talks.

(The five agenda items are: first, the problem of finding out the addresses and fate of families and relatives separated in the North and the South and informing the opposite side of them; second, the problem of realising their free visits and free reunion; third, the problem of realising free correspondence between them; fourth, the problem of reuniting the families separated in the North and the South according to their will; and fifth, other problems to be settled in a humanitarian way.)

Taking into account the fact that the discussion of the agenda items between the two sides has been at a deadlock for a long time, the head of the DPRK side proposed the following points:

First, in order to promote the discussion of the agenda items, five items should be discussed in a package.

(1) In the package discussion, priority should be given to the way which is commonly related to the five agenda items and is the most primary and key problem in alleviating the sufferings of the separated families and relatives.

(2) Other problems arising in alleviating their sufferings should be discussed as quickly as possible. Second, free visits should be the way which is commonly related to the five agenda items and is the most primary and key problem in alleviating the sufferings of the separated families and relatives.

1) Procedures of free visits.

(1) The freely visiting families and relatives should carry with them certificates issued by the Red Cross organization of their side.

(2) Each Red Cross organization should notify the opposite organization of the names of free visitors and their destinations one month ahead of their start.

(3) The destinations of the free visitors should be where their families and relatives lived at the time of separation and, if necessary, may be changed with the help of the opposite Red Cross organization.

(4) The period of stay of the free visitors in the area of the opposite side should be within one month and may be prolonged, if necessary.

(5) The points of the free visitors' passing the Military Demarcation Line should be Panmunjom and Chorwon and may be increased in number according to agreement between both sides.

2) Scope of free visitors

(1) The families at the time of separation and their children who were born thereafter should be included in the freely visiting families.

(2) The relatives up to the eighth degree of kinship in the collateral line and the fourth degrees of kinship in the wife's and mother's lines should be included in the freely visiting relatives.

(3) Other intending relatives should be included in the freely visiting relatives.

3) Guarantee for conveniences and safety in free visits.

(1) In order to guarantee conveniences in free visits, the Panmunjom and Chorwon joint offices of the North and South Red Cross organizations and the Joint Committee of the North-South Red Cross should be instituted.

(2) The conveniences for the free visitors including lodging and boarding, traffic and communications should be guaranteed by the Red Cross organization of the opposite side in a responsible manner.

(3) When the free visitors need emergency relief and medical care, the Red Cross organization of the opposite side should give free services to them.

(4) As for the guarantee for the safety of the free visitors, the authorities of the two sides with the mediation of Red Cross organizations should take relevant measures so that they can visit each other in peace of mind on the principles of freedom and democracy.

(5) The problem of the guarantee for the conveniences and safety for the free visitors should be discussed separately in a concrete way.

The head of the delegation of our side noted that our new and epochal proposal on having a package discussion of the five agenda items and realising the free travel between separated families and relatives is a very active one for most speedily realising the earnest desire of the entire fellow countrymen, families and relatives separated in North and South in particular.

He said our new proposal is also a most reasonable and efficient one for smoothly solving simultaneously the humanitarian problems contained in the five agenda items and a most realistic one conforming with the specific conditions of our country.

As ours is a homogeneous nation, it has the same language and separated families and relatives desire to travel to their native places and find out their families and relatives themselves not by others, he said.

Then the head of the delegation of our side proposed that as a step to improve the atmosphere of North-South Red Cross talks and make our humanitarian talks contribute more greatly to the promotion of the cause of national reunification, the chairman (president) of the Red Cross organisation of each side visits the other's area, leading about a hundred-member art troupe consisting of its Red Cross members in August this year celebrating the 40th anniversary of the national liberation, to give a celebration performance of mainly traditional national songs and dances.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES ATMOSPHERE FOR DIALOGUE

SK280217 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2328 GMT 27 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 28 May article: "A Basic Guarantee for the Progress of Talks"]

[Text] The **eighth** North-South Red Cross talks begin in Seoul today. The full-fledged talks are being held 12 years since the seventh talks. It is good and to be welcomed that the long-interrupted Red Cross talks are to be resumed, but there is a lesson that ought to be borne in mind again.

It is our consistent position to restore the national ties severed as a result of the artificial division of the land of the country, to improve and develop North-South relations, and to pioneer the road to national reunification.

Ever since the first day of the division of the country, we have made a series of realistic proposals for the restoration of North-South ties and endeavored to realize them. In particular, the extensive policy of negotiation which we proposed to the South Korean side on 6 August 1971 was a decisive turning point in bringing about North-South dialogue.

The North-South Red Cross talks were proposed from an aspiration to relieve the sufferings of displaced families and relatives separated between the North and the South, and further, to contribute to providing a stepping stone for the reunification of the fatherland. Because of our humanitarian and compatriot-loving proposal, foreseeing the mutual visits of the families and relatives separated between the North and the South, their exchange of letters, meetings, and reunion, and our serious efforts to realize it, a contact between the North and South Red Cross organizations was made at last at Panmunjom in September 1971, and, through preliminary talks, full-fledged talks were held in August 1972.

In the talks we proposed that the problem of meeting and reunion between the displaced families and relatives be solved on the principle of democracy, freedom, and on the principle of thoroughly realizing the spirit of the 4 July joint North-South statement, compatriotic love, and the spirit of Red Cross humanitarianism. Only when the problem of the displaced families and relatives is solved based on such a principle, can we realistically relieve their sufferings, and further, can the Red Cross humanitarian work contribute to providing a stepping stone for the reunification of the fatherland as well.

Our proposal in connection with the Red Cross talks was not only a positive proposal to relieve the sufferings of the fellow countrymen and to contribute to improving North-South relations, but an excellent proposal which totally conformed to the interests of the South as well. The South agreed to our proposal, and an agreement was adopted.

Regrettably, however, the Red Cross talks were suspended after the seventh talks. Agreement was reached in the talks on some matters, but nothing put into practice, and although democracy, compatriotic love, the spirit of the North-South joint statement, and humanitarianism were stressed at the talks, a different phenomenon was being developed outside the talks.

While the delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides were discussing the issue of humanitarianism, coming to and from Pyongyang and Seoul, the South Korean broadcasting media and publications repeatedly carried anticommunist propaganda inspiring hostility against us under the slogans of confrontation with dialogue, fostering of real strength for it, modernization of the armed forces, and everyone's participation in security. And in the streets, suppression and persecution were made against the patriotic and democratic force calling for the democratization of society, promotion of dialogue with us, and the reunification of the fatherland.

Such acts of throwing a wet blanket over dialogue ran counter not only to humanitarian Red Cross work but also to the spirit of the North-South joint statement. Such moves in South Korea finally resulted rupturing the Red Cross talks. This cannot be regarded simply as something which took place 12 years ago.

Similar moves are still continuing in South Korea today. While talking about the need to mutually pool strength without antagonism against each other, the South is still advancing along the road of aggravating North-South relations by inspiring antagonism and confrontation, not national reconciliation and unity. The South showed such an attitude again at the Red Cross talks which were resumed on the occasion of our relief step for the South Korean flood victims.

Last November, right after a preliminary meeting for the Red Cross talks, the South triggered a shooting incident at the conference site at Panmunjom. Triggering such a grave incident as shooting at our side at Panmunjom at a time when talks were arranged between the North and the South was definitely an act of destroying and denying the talks. However, our side tolerated everything, proceeding from our desire to save the talks and decided to attend them. This notwithstanding, afterward, the South staged the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise against us together with the United States. As a result of this, the hard-won Red Cross talks had to be suspended for 6 months. Even after the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a series of military exercises against the other party of the talks, including the "Myolgong-85" exercise, were repeatedly staged in South Korea.

A series of developments in South Korea since the contacts of the North-South Red Cross organizations have made us doubt if the South really has the will to contribute to alleviating the sufferings of separated brethren and to achieving national reunification through talks with us.

Dialogue can be successfully realized only when a favorable atmosphere for dialogue is guaranteed smoothly. This is more true with a dialogue between the North and the South, because it is aimed at improving the relations between the two sides. To perpetrate speeches and behavior aimed at provoking the other party of dialogue and leading it to doubt the success of the dialogue while talking about the need for dialogue it is not a correct attitude for dialogues have been held thus far between the North and the South. However, none of them has been successful. This is because of the wrong stand of the South Korean side which has pursued North-South confrontation.

It is an urgent task of the times and the nation to improve and develop North-South relations through contact and negotiations and, thus, to open a peaceful phase for the resolution of the reunification question. This task can only be achieved when the two sides show sincerity to mutually eliminate distrust and misunderstanding, to terminate antagonism and confrontation, and to achieve national reconciliation and unity. Therefore, we hope that the South side renounces its attitude for confrontation and comes to the talks with a sincere desire for successful progress in the Red Cross talks.

SOUTH URGED TO CHANGE APPROACH TOWARD TALKS

SK270150 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 26 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May commentary: "A Confrontational Policy Alone Cannot Solve Problems"]

[Text] As has already been known, the second round of North-South economic talks was held at Panmunjom recently. At the talks, our side put forth an important proposal to form a joint committee for North-South economic cooperation out of an aspiration to comprehensively conduct North-South economic collaboration and exchange.

At this meeting, our side also explained the principles aimed at smoothly pushing ahead with collaboration and exchange between the two sides in the economic field as well as directions and methods for the collaboration and exchange. The proposal advanced by us is a reasonable one that enables the North and the South to solve the economic problems arising between the two sides most effectively and a practical proposal capable of contributing to improving overall North-South relations. Because of its justness, our proposal is actively supported by and has the sympathy of public opinion at home and abroad. However, the slandering of our proposal continues in South Korea.

Under circumstances in which the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks is scheduled to be held shortly in Seoul, the slanderous propaganda being mounted continuously with the talks just around the corner is not appropriate. This cannot but be viewed as an intentional attempt to lay an obstacle to the talks.

The slanderous propaganda related to the economic talks has begun from the meeting site of the economic talks. As soon as our side put forth a new proposal at the meeting at Panmunjom, the South side began to heap slanderous remarks on it through live broadcasts on the spot, saying that is nothing but political propaganda or a strategy for united front, without trying to understand its content.

How can the formation of a joint committee for North-South economic cooperation and a comprehensive promotion of economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South constitute political propaganda or a united front strategy?

At that time we could have attempted to distinguish between right and wrong regarding the South side's act, which was against even fundamental reason. However, we controlled ourselves out of consideration for the progress of the talks, which had been provided after twists and turns. It is in the nature of things that the South side respond with good intentions to our good intentions. However, the South side has not ceased slandering us and making snide remarks, even after it returned to its own place. The South side, bent on slandering us as it does, raised issues of secondary importance from the start of the economic talks, and, while unilaterally insisting on them, showed not the slightest sign of sincerity toward our proposal.

The South side's stand is not an attitude meant to solve problems through negotiations. The South side's attitude cannot but be interpreted as an attempt to perpetuate the division as a fait accompli by way of maintaining the status quo while wiling away the time at dialogue with us which it has accepted reluctantly.

Because of the anticommunist confrontational propaganda conducted persistently against the other party to dialogue, a series of dialogues that had been provided between the two sides in the past ended with no success and the Red Cross talks have remained suspended for 12 years. Ignoring the sufferings forced upon the nation as a result of the continued partition of the national territory and pursuing confrontation can never be justified, no matter what.

If the South side approaches the North-South economic talks, which have been provided after nearly 40 years, with a confrontational attitude, as it does not, what can guarantee the progress at the talks? We have no choice but to question this matter. If the South side hopes to develop the national economy in the interests of the nation through economic cooperation between the North and the South, it should effect a fundamental change in its approach to the dialogue so that substantial cooperation can be made possible after putting an end to the anachronistic policy of confrontation.

PYONGYANG REPORTS END OF SIT-IN AT SEOUL USIS

SK261057 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0915 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] According to reports from Seoul, the university students who waged a sit-in struggle while occupying the American Cultural and Information Center in the heart of Seoul today staged a demonstration in front of the Information Center building while shouting anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans. The students, staging a demonstration with headbands with slogans calling for the examination of the Kwangju situation and the overthrow of the military dictatorship, scattered anti-U.S. and antigovernment leaflets and sang struggle songs in high spirits while shouting "The United States should not support the military regime!" and "Chon Tu-hwan should be overthrown!"

When the students who occupied at a blow the American Cultural and Information Center, the U.S. imperialists' organ of ideological and cultural invasion, and went on a hunger strike for 4 consecutive days, demanding a U.S. apology for the great Kwangju massacre brutality, came out of the building and began a demonstration, the attention of the people was focused on the righteous student demonstrators. While domestic and foreign reporters and numerous people surrounded the front of the building, the students' representative announced four statements to the youths and students, democratic organizations, the New Korea Democratic Party, and Reagan.

Exposing and denouncing in statements and leaflets that the U.S. side used all sorts of ambiguous diplomatic language and skill in response to their just demand to apologize for the Kwangju situation in order to evade their due responsibility and refused their demand to hold a public debate on the Kwangju incident, and revealing that they decided to end the sit-in, taking the initiative because they judged that they did not have to carry on negotiations with the U.S. side, the students proclaimed that they would continue the struggle to elicit an apology for the Kwangju massacre. They further said that they would continue their struggle together with the students and the people unless the United States stops supporting the present regime.

According to reports, the students shouted slogans in high spirits even while their representative was reading the statements and distributing them to the people.

Students Show Solidarity

SK250530 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] In solidarity with the struggle of occupying the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul, some 8,000 students from 18 universities in South Korea staged demonstrations and countered puppet police suppression by throwing stones and Molotov cocktails.

According to a report by Japan's NHK, under the situation in which students from many universities in Seoul were stoutly staging the anti-U.S. struggle while occupying the USIS building, on 24 May some 8,000 students from 18 universities in South Korea staged powerful demonstrations.

On 24 May, some 1,000 Yonsei University students waged an anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle through a demonstration to support and encourage their fellow students who are staging a sit-in-while occupying the USIS building. They tenaciously fought, throwing Molotov cocktails and stones at the puppet police hellbent on suppression while indiscriminately firing tear gas bombs. It has been reported that many universities in Seoul and the provinces waged valiant struggles yesterday.

Student Punishment Decried

SK270044 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0915 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is attempting to brutally suppress those students who participated in the occupation of the American Cultural Center. According to reports from Seoul, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is now viciously scheming to suppress those university students who occupied the American Cultural Center and staged a sit-in there.

When the students who had staged a hunger strike and sit-in struggle at the American Cultural Center for 4 days came out of the Cultural Center after lifting their struggle, the fascist clique frantically ran wild to shadow, watch, and arrest them.

After arresting some 70 students who staged the sit-in at the Cultural Center, the fascist clique clamored that it will imprison them for a long time while babbling about full-scale investigation and someone's manipulation behind the scenes. The rascals also clamored about severe punishment and the possibility of dealing with them under the national security law. Thus they have laid bare their attempt to brutally suppress the students. A series of facts show how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan clique is running wild to brutally suppress the students after having been embarrassed by their bold anti-U.S. struggle.

U.S. Counselor's Remarks Flayed

SK270238 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1155 GMT 25 May 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The counselor for political affairs of the American Embassy in South Korea reportedly told students that it was true the United States approved mobilization of the South Korean puppet army troops at the time of the Kwangju incident, but it has no responsibility for the Kwangju massacre because the man responsible for commanding the troops was a South Korean Army commander. This is indeed an absurd sophistry.

Since it was true that the United States approved the mobilization of the South Korean puppet martial law troops to Kwangju to perpetrate the unprecedented Kwangju massacre in May 1980, it is also self-evident that the responsibility for this should rest with the United States. Nevertheless, the U.S. counselor is insisting that the United States has no responsibility for this.

If so, was the U.S. approval for the dispatch of the puppet martial law troops to Kwangju for the purpose of a sightseeing excursion? It is an already known fact that the United States unleashed the puppet martial law troops in Kwangju to brutally suppress the Kwangju uprisers calling for democracy and reunification.

It is also evident that the U.S. counselor's shameless babbling that the United States has no responsibility for the Kwangju incident is to divert elsewhere the spearhead of the struggle of the South Korean people and students against the U.S. imperialists. Therefore, his babbling is also incoherent. It is certain that this rascal, too, must have lost his self-control because of the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle of South Korean youths and students.

NODONG SINMUN LAUDS OCCUPATION OF USIS BUILDING

SK250734 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 24 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 25 May commentary: "A Stern Counterblow to the Ringleader of the Kwangju Massacre"]

[Text] On 23 May, South Korean youths and students occupied the U.S. Cultural and Information Center in downtown Seoul, an organ of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for ideological and cultural aggression, and began staging the anti-U.S. struggle.

The students from many universities occupying the U.S. Information and Cultural Center, including Seoul National University, barricaded themselves in the library on the second floor of the building, and are demanding that the United States openly apologize for its role in the Kwangju massacre, stop assistance to the military dictator, and lift all economic measures not beneficial to South Korea, and that the military dictatorship be overthrown, and are demanding negotiations with the U.S. ambassador, branding and denouncing the U.S.-South Korean master-servant relationship as shameful.

Stoutly fighting some 400 riot policemen abruptly mobilized to the site, the students expressed their resolve to fight endlessly, saying that, if the U.S. Embassy authorities call the police into the Information Center, they will protest by taking poison and by throwing themselves to the ground. The university students occupying the U.S. Cultural and Information Center are continuing their sit-in, saying that they cannot leave the Information Center until their demands are met.

The anti-U.S. struggle by sit-in continued as of 24 May. The South Korean youths, students, and people are ardently supporting and encouraging the struggle of students waging the sit-in. On 23 May, some 2,000 students from four universities in Seoul waged demonstrations in solidarity with the struggle of occupying the Information Center. The struggle seems likely to expand in the future.

The struggle of occupying the U.S. Cultural and Information Center, which was being waged under the situation in which the anti-U.S. struggles of South Korean youths and students were growing with the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising as an occasion, is an inevitable result of the U.S. imperialists' colonial and reactionary rule over South Korea and a stern counterblow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors who manipulated the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique's atrocity of the Kwangju massacre from behind the scenes.

In the wake of attacks on the American cultural centers in Kwangju, Pusan, and Taegu, youths and students broke through a water-tight fascist cordon in downtown Seoul and instantly occupied the American Cultural Center. As a new development of the people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence, this shows how high the South Korean people's anti-U.S. sentiments are.

The anti-U.S. slogans put forth by the South Korean youths and students are very just. Having occupied South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have perpetrated indelible crimes against our nation, exercising the colonial policy of enslavement for 40 years. From the day they crawled into South Korea disguised as aiders and protectors, the U.S. imperialists have killed numerous patriots and have oppressed and exploited the people, inflicting national contempt and insult on the people, and have had their lackeys bestially suppress the people whenever the people have strengthened their struggle against the colonial rule.

The bloody atrocity of suppressing the Kwangju uprisers was an unprecedentedly outrageous and bloody war for murder, which far exceeded all murderous atrocities which the U.S. imperialists had perpetrated through their lackeys. The U.S. imperialists handed some 70,000 military forces and murder equipment over to the Chon Tu-hwan clique and had it perpetrate an unprecedentedly bloody massacre, thus soaking the Kwangju streets in a sea of blood. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre.

The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a place for their investment of capital and into a market for their goods, intensifying South Korea's economic dependence and their maneuvers against South Korea. They have recently tried to rupture the life line of the South Korean peasants by forcing a policy of opening the market for agricultural and stock imports on the puppets.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the most brazen aggressors and plunderers and the sworn enemy of the South Korean people.

The struggle of South Korean youths and students occupying the Information Center is precisely a protest against these aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists.

In the face of the protest of students, the U.S. imperialists are cunningly maneuvering to shirk responsibility for being the aggressor and behind-the-scenes manipulator of the Kwangju massacre and trying to appease the students by disguising themselves as friends. No disguise, however, will hide the U.S. imperialist's aggressive nature.

It is obvious that the U.S. imperialists, who have manipulated the puppets to suppress students while calling the patriotic students fighting for national dignity and freedom lemmings and spoiled brats, cannot become friends of students.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial policy of enslavement are the root cause of all miseries and pain from which the South Korean people are suffering. The U.S. imperialists' colonial policy of enslavement toward South Korea is being exercised in a more vicious manner through the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the most sordid imperialist lackey, who cannot be compared even to the former South Korean puppets. To restore lost national sovereignty, the South Korean youths, students, and people are demanding that the United States stop interference in South Korean internal affairs and withdraw from South Korea. At this time, puppet Chon Tu-hwan is imploring for the long-term presence of the U.S. troops and begging the U.S. imperialists to continuously take care of him while entrenching on South Korea.

Having ruthlessly murdered patriotic Kwangju residents who were crying for democracy and the country's reunification by mobilizing armed forces given by the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is running amok to make fellow countrymen victims of a nuclear war and chemical warfare, begging for more nuclear weapons and even chemical weapons.

The South Korean youths and students are denouncing U.S.-South Korea relations as a relationship of master to servant and demanding the eradication of such relations. At this time, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to fix the shameful master-servant relations of subordination between the United States and South Korea, preaching partnership. He is suppressing patriotic students, who are waging a righteous anti-U.S. struggle for independence, by mobilizing hundreds of armed policemen around the U.S. Cultural and Information Center, thus revealing once again his sordid nature as a lackey of imperialism, a traitor, and fascist hangman. It is no accident that the U.S. imperialists are more tenaciously maneuvering to maintain the colonial rule over South Korea through traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

TASS CITED ON OCCUPATION OF USIS BUILDING

SK270013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2354 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 24 (KCNA) -- TASS May 24 carried its news analyst's article headlined "Memory of Kwangju Calls For Struggle" supporting the struggle of the South Korean students, which says:

The occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" by students in Seoul on May 23 shows that the struggle of the people shaking the whole of South Korea for a few weeks now is rapidly gaining momentum. By this courageous action the students expressed their protest against the direct involvement of the United States in the bloody massacre in Kwangju five years ago. It further says:

The South Korean people commemorate the Kwangju incident as a struggle of protest against the dictatorial "regime" and its U.S. patrons. This struggle is rarely extensive in scale this year. The struggle which started in Seoul has spread to nearly all cities of South Korea.

What is characteristic of the current struggle is a clearer manifestation of its anti-U.S. nature along with the demands for the removal of arbitrariness and suppressive "regime" and enforcement of democratic reforms. This is well illustrated by the wide circulation of slogans calling for an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and abolition of the military alliance of South Korea and the United States.

The Washington trip of Chon Tu-hwan helped South Korean democratic forces see more clearly that the open cry of the South Korean "regime" for "liberalisation" under the military domination of the United States is nothing but a deception.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF TANABE LED JSP GROUP

Kim Agrees to JSP-NKDP Contacts

OW231251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 23 KYODO -- North Korean President Kim Il-song has agreed with Japan Socialist Party's proposal to promote ties with the South Korean opposition New Korea Democratic Party, JSP delegation leader said here Thursday.

Makoto Tanabe, secretary general of the No. 1 Japanese opposition party who is leading an eight-man JSP delegation here, made the remark at a press conference after emerging from a two-hour meeting with the North Korean leader.

Tanabe said he proposed during the talks that it would be necessary for JSP to promote contacts with its South Korean counterpart to help achieve progress in the inter-Korea dialogue. He said he further suggested that the Japanese party invite the South Korean party to visit Japan.

Kim's reply, according to Tanabe, was that it is a good thing for the Japan Socialist Party to promote its exchanges with the New Korea Democratic Party. Tanabe said Kim's remark indicated his agreement to the JSP proposal and that the Socialist Party will extend an invitation to a New Korea Democratic Party member to visit Japan after consulting the matter with JSP's proper machinery.

According to the delegation leader, Kim said during the meeting that he was closely watching developments (in South Korea) following the general election in February in which opposition forces scored a major power gain. The New Korea Democratic Party is a progressive party contributing to the democratization (of South Korea), Kim said. But democratization is not enough, independence (from U.S. control) must also be promoted, he told the JSP delegation.

According to Tanabe, Kim also touched on other issues during the meeting and said that he would agree to the visit to North Korea of progressive members of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

On economic cooperation, Kim said that North Korea and Japan would be able to discuss joint construction of major industrial facilities if such joint works are recommended by the Japan Socialist Party and the Japanese Government ceased to be unfriendly toward North Korea.

Ho Tam Hosts Party

SK250441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Makoto Tanabe, general secretary of the JSP and member of the House of Representatives, gave a reception at the Ongnu restaurant on the evening of May 24 upon the conclusion of the delegation's visit to Korea.

Invited there were Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, Kim Pong-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, Kim U-chong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Pyon Song-tok, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned. Also invited there was Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Speaking at the reception, Makoto Tanabe said:

President Kim Il-song gave a very lucid analysis and view on the situation on the Korean peninsula and on the fundamental problem of the present Asian situation. The members of the delegation are pleased with this.

Referring to the talks held between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party, he remarked: Through the talks, we were very deeply impressed by the sincere stand and earnest efforts of the DPRK for the realisation of North-South parliamentary talks and the three-way talks. We keenly realised that the DPRK wants to achieve the reunification of the country not by "southward invasion" but through dialogue, he noted, and stressed:

The Japan Socialist Party is determined to discharge its duty and responsibility on the basis of the basic stand on the Korean problems, that is, firstly, liquidation of the Japanese colonial rule in the past days, secondly, conciliation and cooperation with the Korean nation and thirdly, accomplishment of peace in the Far East.

Ho Tam said in his speech:

This time, heart-to-heart talks were held between the two parties, at which they reaffirmed the community of views on all problems discussed including the problem of further developing the friendly relations between the two parties and the present international situation, etc.

Noting that the delegation highly estimated the successes made by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and extended an active support to our party's proposals for three-way talks and North-South parliamentary talks for the reunification of the country, he said: This is great encouragement to our party and people. He further said:

We express deep thanks to you and to the entire members of the Japan Socialist Party for always expressing invariable support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, deeply interested in it.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the health of Comrade Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party.

Delegation Seen Off by Ho Tam

SK251635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Makoto Tanabe, general secretary of the JSP and member of the House of Representatives, left here for home today by plane after visiting Korea upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It was cordially farewelled by a large crowd of working people of Pyongyang.

Present at the airport were Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, Kim Pong-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Kim U-chong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Pyon Sung-tok, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Japanese newspaper, news service and radio reporters accompanying the delegation returned home by the same plane.

EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS END OF CPPCC GROUP'S VISIT

SK270400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA) -- A reception was hosted at the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang on May 26 upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Head of the delegation Ma Wenrui, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, spoke at the reception.

He said that the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song, in spite of the urgency of his affairs, found time to receive the delegation and have a cordial and friendly conversation with it.

Through the inspection the members of the delegation witnessed at first hand the brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people in the industrial, agricultural and other domains of the socialist construction in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the speaker noted, and said: The great changes which have taken place in your country over the past 40 years are results of the correct guidance of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Referring to the friendly relations between the Chinese and Korean United Front Organisations, he stressed that the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, together with the entire Chinese people, would make all efforts to constantly strengthen and develop the traditional friendship between the two countries and two peoples and continue to unswervingly support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, spoke next.

The Korean and Chinese peoples, she said, are class brothers and comrades-in-arms who have shared weal and woe, life and death, showing exceptional trust and deep friendship to each other in the days of carrying out the common cause of the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism and communism. The visit of the delegation to our country marks an important occasion in further developing the friendly relations between the peoples and United Front Organisations of Korea and China.

She hoped that the fraternal Chinese people, rallied closely around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, would achieve greater fruits in the struggle for successfully bringing into effect the socialist modernization programme and reunifying the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland, in hearty response to the decisions of the 12th national party congress.

The attendants of the reception toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

Invited to the reception were Ho Jong Suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES CPC'S SU YIRAN 20 MAY

SK260915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 25 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Su Yiran, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the CPC. Present there were Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS PRC'S WANGJIAN 27 MAY

SK280415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on May 27 met and had a talk with Wang Jian, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, when the latter paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were officials concerned, Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea, and Tang Daokai, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission.

RECEPTION BY ENVOY TO USSR ON KIM IL-SONG VISIT

SK251017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 23 (KCNA) -- Kwon Hui-kyong, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, on May 23 hosted a reception at the embassy on the first anniversary of the official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Speeches were made by Kwon Hui-kyong and B. Ashimov, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Stating that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state would make constant efforts in the future, too, to further strengthen the Soviet-Korean friendship, Ashimov said in his speech that the last one year convincingly confirmed the great political significance of this visit and the top-level talks in further strengthening the fraternal Soviet-Korean relations and one may say with great satisfaction that the Soviet-Korean relations have advanced in all domains.

The Soviet people, he declared, express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunify the country in a peaceful way on a democratic basis.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

They saw the Korean documentary film "The Visit to the Soviet Union of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Head of the Party and State Delegation".

REPORTAGE ON END OF STUDENT SIT-IN AT USIS

Walker's Letter to Students

SK242341 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 May 85 p 4

[Text] The following is the full text of a letter U.S. Ambassador Richard L. Walker sent to the students occupying the USIS building" -- ed.

To the Students in the USIS library:

As a professor who has spent more than 15 years on university campuses, I have always been interested in the idealism and concerns of my students. I know that university students are concerned for progress and values in their society.

As a friend of Korea, involved and interested in your country since the Korean War first brought me here, I have watched development and growth and the remarkable progress in education across the wide range of human concerns.

While I cannot agree with the methods you have chosen to express your own views on a number of issues, I do agree that it is important to investigate and discuss the important facts relating to the relations between our two countries. I have made numerous visits to university campuses to meet with students and our embassy has held regular seminars to share views and examine background facts in areas of common concern between our countries.

At an appropriate moment, after you have returned to your homes and campuses, I shall be happy to meet with a representative group from among you and personally continue the dialogue which is currently being carried on by members of our embassy.

We have reached a point where it is doubtful whether continuing your current actions can really contribute to the goals which you seek. May I implore you to depart from the USIS building with a quiet dignity befitting the representatives of the Korean nation. It is, after all, a facility of the United States government, and over the years its main purpose has been to aid the friendship between our countries and people.

Sincerely,

Students' Letter to Walker

SK252345 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 85 p 8

[Text] The following is a summary of a letter students occupying the USIS library sent to U.S. Amb. Richard L. Walker -- ed.

Mr. Ambassador, we feel deep regret that we had to enter the USIS building under extraterritoriality of the U.S. government by improper means.

Please understand the reality of the country under which we could not convey our opinions to you otherwise. On several occasions, we explained our position and asked for your kind understanding through the political counselor of your embassy.

We feel deep patriotism and affection for and understanding of our country. And we also know that we should try to understand the reality of the nation through academic study because we are students. But we believe that the Kwangju incident is not a by-gone episode but a pending, vital issue. We could not further tolerate the current situation in which no politicians would positively discuss and probe into the incident.

We want to know how the U.S. government was involved in the Kwangju incident and thereafter. As members of a sovereign country, we believe that we deserve the right to hear your explanation about the incident. We would like to let you know that this is a prerequisite for the laying of a strong foundation for sound development of Korea-U.S. relations.

Dear ambassador, we know well that you have deep concerns about the situation of this country and that you have been a good friend of the Korean people. And we also know that you do not approve of our action. But we believe this is not a matter for emotional responses.

We believe that the Kwangju incident is the most tragic event for the Korean people in their history. Under various adverse circumstances, many citizens, organizations and students have been trying to reveal the truth of the incident to share the sorrow and agony of the 800,000 Kwangju citizens.

We could not but feel disgust when we learned that the U.S. government approved an advance of Korean troops into the city to suppress the civil uprising. It was an unfortunate happening. We think that only history and the majority of the Korean people who have been closely examining the incident can give it true evaluation.

We are much pleased that you mentioned in your letter that you share our view that it is important to discuss and probe into issues affecting both countries. We are also glad that you agree that such an attitude is the way to solve bilateral issues.

We want concrete discussions with you about this. We really are looking forward to having a frank, heart-to-heart dialogue, not an exchange of vague ideas.

In your letter, you suggested that we go back to home and campus and someday, at a proper time, you would meet us personally and continue the talks which we have begun with embassy officials. We sincerely welcome your proposals and we ask that you put forth a more concrete plan for the talks.

We hope to hear from you soon.

Students Announce Conclusion

SK260245 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 May 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Students from five universities in Seoul who have continued their sit-in at the library of the American Cultural Center, which they seized on 23 May, decided to end their sit-in at noon on 26 May. The students declared this in what they dubbed an important announcement which they posted on the window at about 0017 on 26 May, the fourth day since they started the sit-in at the seized American Cultural Center.

In the statement, the students said: We entered the American Cultural Center on 23 May in order to locate who is clearly responsible for the Kwangju incident and to prove the true status of the Kwangju incident. We hoped to have all the problems with the United States settled peacefully through dialogue. However, the U.S. side has continuously refused to have open talks and tried to avoid clear responsibility for the true cause of the incident. Therefore, we judged it meaningless to continue dialogue with the U.S. side.

In this context, we also found it meaningless to have dialogue with U.S. Ambassador Walker, which we had agreed to have on 26 May. We have decided to end our 4-day sit-in at noon on 26 May.

They added: At 1100 on 26 May, we will make public concrete examples of how the U.S. side has continuously tried to paper over its intention regarding dialogue by employing abstract words.

Subsequently, the students posted another written announcement, entitled "A Letter to the People Upon Deciding To End Our Sit-in" on the window. In the announcement, they said: In defiance of the suppression by the police, we are now declaring an end to our sit-in, amid the attention of all people in the country, democratic organizations, and our fellow students. We hope that our ending of the sit-in will serve as an opportunity to start a struggle, encompassing all people in the country, to put an end to dictatorship.

YONHAP Carries Wrap-up

SK260657 Seoul YONHAP in English 0651 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The militant Korean students ended their occupation of U.S. Information Service (USIS) library here around noon Sunday 72 hours after they broke into the USIS building in downtown Seoul. On two buses the student protestors were taken to hospitals for medical checkup. They are expected to undergo interrogation later.

Just three days ago, a group of 73 students, including about 20 co-eds, stormed into the U.S. installation just across the street from the Lotte hotel, in the heart of the city. Their primary demand was that the U.S. Government apologize for its alleged role in the Kwangju incident in 1980. The United States has long disclaimed involvement in the quelling of the Kwangju incident.

In flurry of baffling negotiations with student leaders, the American Embassy officials had tried to persuade the students to withdraw from the building.

On Thursday, Thomas Dunlop, political counselor at the American Embassy, and USIS director Bernard Lavin contacted students four times in a futile efforts to talk the students out of the building. The U.S. officials proposed that the students lift the seizure and only representatives of every university stay put for an interview with U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker. The students turned it down.

The students were from Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, Sunggyungwan and Sogang Universities, all in Seoul, all member of the recently organized 62-university Federation of Student Association.

U.S. Embassy officials continued their dialogue with student leaders, including Ham Un-kyong, a senior of Seoul National University, on Friday and Ambassador Walker wrote a letter to the students appealing them to return to their universities Friday evening.

On Saturday, the fourth day of the occupation, reports had it that embassy authorities and students were in their last minute negotiations to end the seizure of the building. The negotiations, however, were ruptured over the students' demand for an open TV debate concerning the Kwangju incident. The students who has been fasting since storming the building were given milk and sandwiches by the U.S. Embassy at around 3:30 p.m.

While the negotiations between students and the embassy authorities continued drifting, Korea and United States agreed to solve the problem in a "speedy and satisfactory manner" during a meeting between Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong and U.S. Amb. Walker at No's office Friday morning.

Early Sunday morning the students said that they will end the seizure at noon because their dialogue with U.S. officials was "meaningless" and because they did not want their sit-in to affect the inter-Korean Red Cross talks scheduled to open in Seoul Monday.

U.S. Ambassador Meets Press

SK260949 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] In a press conference this afternoon, U.S. Ambassador Walker said that the students' act of occupying the American Cultural Center, an extraterritorial area, because of a domestic matter is regrettable. After the students left the American Cultural Center, in a joint domestic and foreign press conference held at the exhibition hall of the American Cultural Center at 1300 this afternoon, U.S. Ambassador Walker said he thinks the fact that the South Korean students paralyzed the general functions of the Embassy and the Cultural Center by occupying the American Cultural Center, an extraterritorial area, is regrettable because the Kwangju situation is a domestic matter. He further said that, taking this situation as an opportunity, he hopes that the understanding between the two countries would be further strengthened.

As to the students' demand for an explanation of and an apology for the Kwangju situation, Ambassador Walker said that the Kwangju situation is wholly an internal matter and that, with regards to the Kwangju situation, the United States has nothing more to explain or apologize for because the mobilization of martial law troops was helpful in restoring order in Kwangju. Ambassador Walker went on to say that even though the students' act of occupying the Cultural Center by means of force is not understandable for any reason, he thinks it is fortunate that he acknowledged through the students staging the sit-in that their act did not proceed from an anti-U.S. sentiment. Deputy Chief of Mission Cleveland, Director of the American Cultural Center Lavin, and Political Counselor of the U.S. Embassy Dunlop were present at this approximately 1-hour-long press interview and answered additional questions from reporters.

ROK To Minimize 'Aftershocks'

SK260852 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] On 26 May, the Foreign Ministry commented on the conclusion of the incident of the occupation of the American Cultural Center. In its commentary, the Foreign Ministry stressed that it considers the smooth settlement of the incident to be fortunate and such an unfortunate incident should not occur again.

In his comment on 26 May, Kim Hung-su, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, revealed that taking into consideration that the incident occurred on U.S. Embassy property, the government closely cooperated and held discussions with the U.S. Embassy for a smooth and early settlement of the incident and that the U.S. side also did its best to disperse the students involved in the occupation through persuasion. Spokesman Kim said that, in particular, close cooperation between the two sides of Korea and the United States in the course of the discussions for the settlement of the incident confirmed the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry took multisided follow-up measures, including a means to minimize political and diplomatic aftershocks in the wake of the incident, and sent messages to all overseas missions notifying them of the smooth settlement of the incident.

An official of the Foreign Ministry said that it is believed that there will be no diplomatic problem between Korea and the United States as a result of the incident and revealed that, because the incident evoked great shock at home and abroad, the Ministry is mapping out ways to reduce as much as possible any aftershocks.

The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry made public that U.S. Ambassador to Korea Walker made a phone call to the Foreign Ministry this afternoon and congratulated it on the smooth settlement of the incident and that, in response to this, the Foreign Ministry expressed thanks to him.

Police Seek Warrants

SK270932 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 May 85 p 11

[Excerpts] The procurator's office and police, investigating the students who seized and staged a sit-in at the American Cultural Center after taking them into the police, will reportedly request arrest warrants for about 30 of the 73 students and send 40 more students to summary trials.

The police authorities explained that their hard-line decision to detain some 30 students is based on the fact that 20 of them are cadres and members of the Committee of Struggle for the Nation, Democracy, and the People which has been organized as part of the Federation of Student Organizations and that almost half of all the students who seized the American Cultural Center strongly accused the moderate students of attempting to end the sit-in.

The police also plan to investigate the cadres and behind-the-scenes manipulators of the Federation of Student Organizations and the Committee of Struggle together with an investigation of the students who seized the Cultural Center and to detain them if necessary.

It has been learned that the police completed the investigation of 70 of the 73 students -- all but 3 who are under medical treatment in the hospital -- during the period from the night of 26 May to the morning of 27 May. Thus, the police decided to detain 20 students who led the sit-in, including Ham Un-kyong, chairman of the Committee of Struggle of Seoul National University and a senior of the Department of Physics, and Yi Chong-hun, chairman of the Committee of Struggle of Yonsei University and a junior at Department of Politics and Diplomacy and 10 other students who actively sympathized with the hard-line students and who never showed a sign of repentance even after they were taken to the police. The police decided to send to summary court some 40 students who were known to have entered the American Cultural Center even without knowing where they were going at the instigation of the leading students and who expressed a sign of repentance.

A high-ranking police official revealed the reason that many students are subject to arrest is that many of them led radical demonstrations during the sit-in and that they designated the building of a foreign mission as the place of sit-in.

Meanwhile, police revealed that they sent 8 policemen to the American Cultural Center where the students staged the sit-in and conducted an on-the-spot investigation there and collected some printed material which will serve as evidence. The police also noted that they are investigating the cadres of the Federation of Student Organizations and the Committee of Struggle who manipulated the incident of seizure of the American Cultural Center, as well as outsiders who have relations with these organizations. The police said that if the evidence of their behind-the-scenes manipulation is revealed, the police will arrest them also.

Campus Autonomy 'Unaffected'

SK260030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 May 85 p 1

[Text] Education Minister Son Chae-sok revealed yesterday that the students' occupation of the Seoul USIS building would not affect the government's policy to promote continuously "campus autonomy."

In testimony before the Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly, he said, "The government will push ahead with its campus autonomy policy in the days to come with judgment that the policy is greatly contributing to the creation of an atmosphere for hard study." However, he made clear the government's position that such an incident should be prevented by all means, denouncing the students' occupation of a foreign diplomatic facility.

Answering questions by lawmakers in the panel meeting, Minister Son revealed that the extreme actions of some "student activists" were not supported by the majority of students on campus. Of the total 950,000 collegians in the nation, an aggregate number of 270,000 students participated in about 900 demonstrations, he said. "In terms of number, they are the minority," he added.

As to the ideological background of the students involved in the USIS building seizure, he said, "We found no sign that they are pro-Communists or leftists in the literature containing their claims." The minister also said that the Korean students' view of the United States was greatly better than those of other countries, although they maintained a critical view of superpowers, including the United States, from a standpoint of nationalism.

Earlier in the session, both ruling and opposition lawmakers urged the government to establish countermeasures to help prevent the recurrence of incidents like the USIS seizure. In particular, lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party such as Yi Yong-il and Kim Hyong-hyo asked the government to take resolute measures, terming that the incident was committed by a small number of students who resorted to radical and illegal action.

Rep. Pak Sil of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party claimed that it was not right to denounce the students as pro-Communists under a situation that the clear background of the incident was yet to be determined. "The incident stems from the progressive students' criticism that the United States is supporting conservative military-backed regimes in Asia," he argued.

Rep. Cho Sun-hyong also diagnosed that the incident took place because the students did not recognize the legitimacy of the current political system.

USIS SEIZURE VIEWED AS SERVING NORTH'S PROPAGANDA

SK260128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 85 p 4

[From the "Week in Review," column by staff reporter Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] The seizure by students of the USIS library in Seoul last week was so shocking that Prime Minister No Sin-yong compared the students to "urban guerrillas."

It was not the first time that a U.S. diplomatic mission facility was the target of attacks by militant students. American Cultural Centers in Kwangju, Pusan and Taegu have also been attacked in the past.

What was shocking about the seizure was that students illegally "occupied" part of the U.S. Embassy facilities, which should have been protected under international law.

The 1964 Vienna convention on diplomatic relations reads in part, "The premises of the mission shall be inviolable. The agents of the receiving state may not enter them, except with the consent of the head of state."

The student demonstrators occupied the USIS building last Thursday, four days ahead of a scheduled conference between the south and the north Korean Red Cross committees in Seoul. The occupation could serve as a pretext for north Korea's refusal and send delegates to the Red Cross talks, scheduled for tomorrow through Thursday.

North Korea did not waste time in intensifying propaganda against the south. Pyongyang radio broadcast hourly spot news-type reports on developments in the library seizure, according to the NAEWOE PRESS, which specializes in north Korean affairs. NAEWOE quoted a north Korean report as saying that the students are engaged in a "heroic struggle" against the United States.

The action of the students, whether they wished it or not, has served the purpose of north Korea, which has made desperate efforts to have American troops pulled out from south Korea, thus opening the way to communizing the whole Korean peninsula by force. It is not hard to imagine that north Korea will also exploit the USIS incident abroad to win international support for its call for the withdrawal of about 40,000 American troops from south Korea.

It is a relatively new phenomenon for student demonstrators to shout anti-American slogans, but these slogans are contrary to the general view of the public that Korea and the United States should promote closer ties.

Government officials expressed concern over the occupation of the library and other anti-American acts, which they feared may lead to the weakening of bonds between Korea and the United States, particularly in the defense sector. Some Americans may wonder whether or not it is worth supporting the Republic of Korea, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said.

Local newspaper editorials asked, "For whom is the anti-Americanism of the student activists?" The students occupying the library did not even win the support of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and other politically oriented groups.

A blow was dealt to the image of the Republic of Korea when the students occupying the library took up a domestic issue of the Kwangju incident with a foreign diplomatic mission. The students demanded that the U.S. Government apologize for its alleged role in the 1980 incident. Both the Korean and the U.S. governments denied the students' allegation that the United States was involved in the incident.

It is fortunate that the students did not arm themselves with weapons when they invaded the USIS building. Although the prime minister has compared the students to urban guerrillas, the students in fact have held no one hostage, but have tried to solve the problem peacefully in dialogue with the U.S. Embassy.

It appears, however, that both government officials and the public earnestly hope that the occupation of foreign diplomatic mission's facilities never happens again under whatever conditions. A foreign diplomatic mission is protected under international law even when the hosting country and the country owning the mission are at war.

REPORTAGE ON EIGHTH N-S RED CROSS TALKS IN SEOUL

DPRK Delegation Arrives

SK270252 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (OANA-YONHAP) -- A 14-member North Korean Red Cross delegation, along with 50 journalists and 20 members of suite, arrived in Seoul Monday morning, via the truce village of Panmunjom, to resume the suspended inter-Korean Red Cross talks.

The 84 North Koreans were greeted by Yi Yong-tok, South Korean side chief delegate who is vice president of the (South) Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) and other KNRC delegates. The North Koreans went through brief entry procedures at the border village for passing into South Korea.

After traveling to Seoul by car and bus, the North Koreans went to the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel in eastern Seoul, where they will spend four days.

Their itinerary includes a courtesy call on KNRC President Yu Chang-sun and a tour of Seoul. During their stay here, Red Cross members from South and North Korea are scheduled to hold two rounds of talks at the hotel, where they will discuss the reunion of family members separated on opposite sides of the Demilitarized Zone.

Heading the 14-member North Korean delegation is Yi Chong-yol, vice chairman of the North Korean Red Cross (NKRC) Central Committee. KNRC Vice President Yi leads the 14 South Korean delegates.

The two-day meeting, to be held Tuesday and Wednesday, will be the eighth Red Cross talks between Seoul and Pyongyang. The arrangement to hold the talks follows a 12-year suspension that began when Pyongyang called it off in 1973.

In their preliminary meeting on Nov. 20 of last year, delegates from both sides agreed to discuss the same issues that were addressed in the past seven rounds of inter-Korean Red Cross talks, held between August 1972 and July 1973.

NKRC Meets Yu Chang-sun

SK270935 Seoul YONHAP in English 0926 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The North Korean Red Cross delegation (NKRC), led by NKRC Vice President Yi Chong-yul, paid a courtesy call on Yu Chang-sun, president of the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) at the KNRC headquarters in Seoul Monday afternoon.

Yi and 13 other North Korean delegates are here to take part in the eight inter-Korean Red Cross talks, which will deal with the issue of establishing contacts between family members and relatives living on opposite sides of the Demilitarized Zone separating South and North Korea.

In a 30-minute meeting, Yu said he hopes that the talks will bring about good results, and he expressed his gratitude to the North Korean side for sending relief goods to South Korean flood victims last year.

Yu pointed out that the talks have drawn widespread attention both in Korea and abroad, and said that good results can be produced if both sides show sincerity during the meeting, scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday.

In response, Yi said that the talks here are expected to proceed in a positive direction, because the two sides have already agreed on a five-point agenda, and a good atmosphere was created by the delivery of relief goods from North Korean to South Korean flood victims last year. Yi also said, "Let us manage the talks in a good atmosphere, and use this opportunity as a stepping stone for the promotion of national unification."

Yu expressed gratitude to Yi for the relief goods and urged him to cooperate in making the talks a success.

In response, Yi said that there is a good possibility that South and North Korea, which he said are one nation comprised of one race, can make the Red Cross talks a success. He pointed out that the humanitarianism of the Red Cross goes beyond battle field, and national boundaries. Yu emphasized the agony of separated families, and Yi agreed.

KNRC Hosts Dinner 27 May

SK271318 Seoul YONHAP in English 1316 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 27 (OANA-YONHAP) Yu Chang-sun, president of the South Korea National Red Cross (KNRC), hosted a dinner at the Lotte Hotel Monday evening for the North Korean delegates to the eighth full-dress inter-Korean Red Cross talks here scheduled on Tuesday and Wednesday.

An 84-member North Korean delegation led by Yi Chong-yul, vice president of the North Korean Red Cross Society, arrived in Seoul earlier in the day. The northern delegation includes seven delegates, seven advisors and 50 journalists.

In his speech at the dinner, Yu emphatically said that the reunion of dispersed families in the South and North should be realized early, "even before the accomplishment of the national reunification." "The humble wish of dispersed families to embrace their lost kins during their lifetime is a matter of basic human rights that stands above any political system or ideological value," he said.

The KNRC leader, asserting that the entire Korean people has higher hopes for the Eighth Red Cross Talks, appealed to the northern delegates to make efforts to help realize the reunion of the separated families. "If and when we all transcend politics and humbly submit to the pure humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross and share with genuine brotherly love," he said, "the reunion of dispersed families, if not other issues, can before long be realized with your efforts."

The 1950-53 Korean war forced about 10 million Koreans dispersed in the South and the North.

The dinner was also attended by Yi Yong-tok, vice KNRC president and chief delegate to the inter-Korean Red Cross Conference, and other KNRC officials.

Replying to Yu's speech, North Korea's Chief Delegate Yi suggested the two sides make efforts to lead the Seoul conference to a success based on the experiences of Red Cross talks in the 1970s and the negotiations last year on the North Korean relief materials to South Korean flood victims.

Despite the Korean old saying that time and tides can change even the nature, Yi said, affection among families in South and North Korea are getting even hotter every day. He stressed that the humanitarian Red Cross talks should be successful under any circumstances.

The two-day meeting is the first full-dress Red Cross talks between the two sides in 12 years. North Korea unilaterally suspended the talks in August 1973.

The Red Cross meeting Tuesday and Wednesday are expected to focus on the issue of the reunion of dispersed families, based on the five-point agenda agreed on between them in June 1972.

The South and North Korean delegates will hold their first round of talks on Tuesday. After the conference, the North Korean delegates will attend a luncheon hosted by the chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of the Reunion of the Dispersed Families. Tuesday afternoon, they are scheduled to visit Samsung electronics company's factory in Suwon and the Korean folk village in Yongin, both south of Seoul. In the evening, Yi Yong-tok, south Korea chief delegate, will give a dinner for the North Korean delegates.

8th Round of Talks Begin

SK280646 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The full-fledged eighth North-South Red Cross talks were held in the Mugunhwa Hall on the first floor of the convention center at the Sheraton-Walker Hill Hotel in Seoul at 1000 this morning, and lasted for about 1 hour and 35 minutes. Reporters Yun Tok-su and Kim Chung-hwan of the special KBS news report team who are at the site of the full-fledged talks report:

In the eighth full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks today, Yi Yong-tok, the chief delegate of our side, stressed that the 5-item agenda implementation plan which the two sides agreed on should be discussed and solved quickly and that the North-South Red Cross Joint Committee and the North-South Red Cross joint Panmunjom office should begin business talks by 15 August at the latest, so that work implementation organizations, which the two sides already agreed on at the fourth talks, can initiate work on finding displaced families.

In the full-fledged talks today, chief delegate Yi Yong-tok stressed the above in a keynote speech clarifying the basic position of the delegation of the ROK Red Cross Society in participating in the North-South Red Cross talks, and proposed that, first home-visiting groups of displaced families of a certain size be formed on 15 August as one of the steps to expedite the work of finding the displaced families even before a complete agreement is made on the 5-item agenda implementation plan and that they be exchanged for each other.

The opinion of the ROK Red Cross side expressed by Yi Yong-tok, the chief delegate of our side, in connection with the discussion of the 5-item agenda items was as follows:

First, he said that the most desirable method is that the Red Cross societies of the two sides exchange requests for and reports on the work of finding displaced families to learn and inform on the addresses and whereabouts of displaced families separated between the North and the South in accordance with the practice of the International Red Cross on finding displaced families, thereby learning and informing on the whereabouts and addresses of displaced families.

Second, he proposed that on the problem of realizing free visits and meetings between displaced families separated between the North and the South, the free will of those concerned be respected to the greatest degree possible in principle and that the duration, place, and the time of visits and meetings be determined.

He also said that, in view of the anticipated influx of those who wish to make visits in the initial stage, if visits are realized, large-scale visiting groups ought to be exchanged for each other and that an appropriate number of reporting personnel should accompany them to guarantee for news reports. As for the meetings, he proposed that a meeting place be set up in Panmunjom so that they can meet there or at convenient places as they desire.

Next, on the question of the free exchange of letters between displaced families and relatives in the North and the South, he said that the exchange of correspondence ought to be made by letter or post card or whatever means convenient for those concerned, that such means of communication as telephone and telegram ought to be available, that the freedom of communication ought to be thoroughly guaranteed, and that delivery ought to be accomplished expeditiously. Chief delegate Yi said that, if the joint Panmunjom office of the North and South Red Cross is set up as already agreed at the fourth full-fledged talks, it would be proper for this office to carry out the exchange of mail between the North and the South.

Fourth, on the question of the reunion of displaced families separated in the North and the South at their free will, he stressed that we should provide a way so that, even before the realization of reunification, the displaced families separated in the North and the South can reunite with their families of their own free will and at the places they desire and can live together.

Finally, on the question of humanitarian work, he said that humanitarian work connected with the problem of displaced families which is not included in the first through fourth agenda items can be included by mutual negotiation. Yi Yong-tok, chief delegate of the ROK Red Cross, stressed that all the humanitarian work as above, including learning the whereabouts of and realizing mutual visits of displaced families, should be carried out by the most convenient and expeditious means under the auspices and cooperation of the Red Cross Societies of the two sides and by respecting to the utmost degree the free will of those concerned.

Now, correspondent Kim Chung-hwan will report on the contents of the keynote speech of Yi Chong-yul, the North Korean senior member:

In his keynote speech, Yi Chong-yul, leader of the delegation of the North Korean Red Cross Society, called for simultaneously discussing the five agenda items agreed upon in the 1970's in order to alleviate the sufferings of families separated in the North and the South. He then said that, to achieve this end, the North Korean Red Cross Society proposes the free exchange of visits by families separated in the North and the South.

Yi Chong-yul, senior member of the North Korean Red Cross Society, said that because the reunion of separated families is the most important issue of the five agenda items already agreed upon, he has proposed the free exchange of visits by families separated in the North and the South as a concrete way toward achieving the reunion of these separated families.

Yi Chong-yul, the North Korean senior member, proposed a pannational festival in Seoul and Pyongyang in August this year to create an atmosphere for the free exchange of visits by separated families. The contents of the proposal to freely exchange visits by the families separated in the North and the South advanced by Yi Chong-yul, North Korean senior member, are as follows:

First, as a procedure for the free exchange of visits, senior member Yi advanced a proposal for the Red Cross Societies of both sides to issue credentials to those relatives who will pay free visits. He then advanced a proposal for both sides to send notices concerning the list of those families and relatives who will pay free visits and the destinations thereof 2 months before departure.

Third, senior member Yi said that the places to be visited by those families and relatives who will pay free visits will be the places of separation. He then said that, if necessary, these places may be changed through cooperation between both sides.

Fourth, the period of sojourn by those who will pay free visits will be 1 month. He then said that, if necessary, this period may be extended.

Fifth, Yi Chong-yul, the North Korean senior member, said that the points of passage of the Military Demarcation Line by those families and relatives who will pay free visits will be Panmunjom and Chorwon. He then said that these points may be increased through agreement between both sides.

Sixth, the scope of those families who will pay free visits will be those families who were initially separated. The scope of those relatives who will pay free visits will be limited to the cousins of cousins on the father's side, and to cousins on the mother's and on the side of paternal aunts.

Seventh, those relatives asked for by those who will pay free visits will be reviewed if necessary.

Eighth, the joint stations of the North and South Red Crosses and the North and the South Red Cross Joint Committee will be established at Panmunjom and Chorwon in order to guarantee the personal safety of those families and relatives who will pay free visits.

Ninth, the Red Cross of the opposite side will take responsibility for convenience of transportation and communications.

Tenth, the Red Cross Societies of both sides will take concrete measures to guarantee the safety of those who will pay free visits on the basis of the principle of democracy and freedom.

Luncheon Hosted 28 May

SK280722 Seoul YONHAP in English 0710 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP) -- Choe Yong-sik, chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of the Reunion of Separated Korean Family Members, said Tuesday that the South and North Korean Red Cross delegates should work together, without arguing over trivial matters, in order to bring about the reunion of family members and reconciliation between the two sides.

In a luncheon speech he gave in honour of the North Korean delegation in the Sheraton Hotel here, Choe said he hopes that "the barbed wires along the truce line dividing the South and the North will thereby be removed and the 'bridge of no return' will be transformed into a 'bridge of reunion', where separated family members can embrace each other."

The luncheon, hosted by Choe, followed the first plenary session of the eighth inter-Korean full-fledged Red Cross talks in the hotel. About 160 people, including leading South Korean journalists, attended the luncheon.

"Based on the conviction that ideologies may differ, but not the blood of brethren, we must put aside narrow-minded ideological confrontations and, with a broad mind, create a great national history," Choe continued.

In reply, Yi Chong-yul, North Korea's chief delegate told the participants that the two sides will be able to settle the issue of reuniting family members only if the nation as a whole puts its priority on that issue, instead of on ideologies or political systems. Yi also said, "we must encourage both sides to narrow their respective differences of opinion." He urged the Red Cross members from both sides to try to make the ongoing talks a success.

After the luncheon, the North Koreans are scheduled to visit the Samsung Electronics Co. plant in Suwon, about 30 kilometers south of Seoul, and the folk village in Yongin, also near Seoul. In the evening, Yi Yong-tok, South Korea's chief delegate, is scheduled to host a dinner for the North Korean visitors.

Yi Holds Press Conference

SK280837 Seoul YONHAP in English 0328 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP) -- A conspicuous aspect of the keynote speech Tuesday delivered by Pyongyang's chief delegate, Yi Chong-yul, is the repetition of a proposal made earlier by North Korea for unrestricted visits by separated family members, Yi Yong-tok, South Korea's chief delegate at the inter-Korean Red Cross talks, said Tuesday.

In a press conference held after the first round of talks, Yi said, "we will reveal our position concerning the North's proposal to discuss the five-point agenda in detail after examining whether the proposal is a precondition for the Red Cross talks or a declaration of the basic spirit of the talks."

Yi said that common elements of the keynote speeches given by both sides were the proposal for the exchange of visits by separated family members and for the exchange of large groups.

Concerning Seoul's proposal to settle the agenda one item at a time, Yi said, "that does not mean to discuss the agenda items separately, but to promote the effectiveness of the talks."

Although Pyongyang's proposal focuses on the second point of the agenda -- unrestricted visits and reunions, Yi said, "that should follow the first point -- ascertaining the whereabouts of separated families and relatives -- to avoid the confusion apparently arising from unrestricted visits and reunions."

Dinner Held 28 May

SK281300 Seoul YONHAP in English 1256 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Yi Yong-tok, the South Korean chief delegate to the inter-Korean Red Cross talks, stressed Tuesday that the delegations to the meeting "should link without fail this opportunity to a road for the reunion of the dispersed families in the South and North."

"If we neglect this conference, this would mean an inhumane atrocity for the 10 million dispersed family members and negligence of the national task," Yi told a dinner he hosted for the Red Cross delegates at Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel in Seoul. Recalling the tearful family reunions through a Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) program two years ago, Yi urged the delegates to make earnest endeavors to help realize the family reunion project at an early date.

Yi, vice president of the South Korean National Red Cross (KNRC), said that the Seoul conference should pave the way for the reunion of the divided family members. Citing a West-East German case in which about seven million Germans travel each year between West and East Germany for family reunions, Yi added that the Seoul conference should be successful at any cost.

Yi Chong-yul, North Korean chief delegate, said that South and North Korea will be able to reach an agreement on the matter of family reunion if they demonstrate generosity and understand the sufferings of the dispersed brethren, based on universal humanitarianism, transcending ideologies. He went on to say that the two sides will also be able to recover the 12 years of suspension in the inter-Korean Red Cross talks, based on the "spirit of negotiation" shown in the course of the delivery of North Korean relief goods to flood victims in the South last year.

After the dinner, North Korean delegates watched Korean traditional music and dance performances at the Kayakum Theater in the hotel.

Earlier Tuesday, South and North Korean delegates held their first round of plenary session of the eighth full-dress Red Cross conference. Following the meeting, the North Koreans toured the Samsung Electronics Co. plant in Suwon and the Korean folk village in Yongin, both near Seoul. On Wednesday morning, they will attend second plenary session of the talks to discuss concrete and detailed matters related to the realization of the family reunion project.

CHON URGES CONCERTED EFFORT TO GUIDE YOUTH BETTER

SK250036 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 May 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called on the nation to make concerted efforts to "foster and guide younger people in the right direction."

Chon said home, school and society in general should act in unison to cope with the worsening juvenile problems and provide the youth with a proper education. Emphasizing that home education is no less important than school and social education, the President said parents should raise their children with love and patience.

He made the remarks during an interministry juvenile guidance meeting held at Chongwadae. About 120 persons from government ministries and various walks of life attended the meeting.

Noting that juvenile delinquency is increasing along with rapid industrialization and population growth, President Chon asked the society to give particular consideration to youth problems. He instructed the government ministries to consider various types of juvenile delinquency as well as regional differences when working out youth policies. For example, he said, policymakers should realize that the situation is more serious among urban youths than in rural areas. The president also urged various youth associations to launch more projects to help underprivileged youths.

During the meeting, the Office of the Prime Minister reported on its plan to establish a state-managed scholarship foundation as a way to increase financial assistance for college students from low-income families.

In order to help students from the provinces study under better living conditions, the office reported, the government will call on universities and colleges to build more dormitories. It will also encourage provincial governments to build, in cooperation with private organizations, dormitory-like living shelters for poor students. Other projects reported by the office included a program to expand opportunities for poor college students to gain part-time jobs.

SPK REJECTS THAI 'SLANDEROUS ALLEGATIONS'

BK251202 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 25 -- According to Western sources dated May 23, 1985, Thailand, in the recent statement of its Foreign Ministry, rejected the incursions conducted by its Armed Forces in support of the Polpotist and other Khmer reactionary remnants' infiltrations into Kampuchean territory, and repeated its slanderous allegation against Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Thailand also accused Vietnam of using Kampuchean territory as "a springboard" to "violate Thai territory" and threatening "to retaliate by all means" in case of the Vietnamese forces' continuing provocations of the Kampuchean-Thai border area.

The Thai Foreign Ministry's statement demonstrates clearly the embarrassment of Bangkok after the failure of its recent noisy campaign of odious slander, and the Thai authorities have to declare openly that the Vietnamese troops they had charged with "incursions" into Thai territory "have been entirely withdrawn." The statement also exposes the vain attempt of the Bangkok authorities to save the Polpotist remnants and the like following their bitter defeat along the Kampuchean-Thai border in the recent dry season.

SPK is authorized to strongly reject these Thai repeated slanderous allegations and reaffirm the just position of Kampuchea as declared in the May 20 statement of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry's spokesman. SPK also energetically denounces the present moves of the Thai authorities to prepare a new escalation of war against Kampuchea. All hostile acts of the Thai authorities against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the [PRK] will be duly punished by the Kampuchean people.

1000 SRV TROOPS 'STRANDED' IN FORMER REBEL BASES

BK280235 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Heavy rain and Khmer Rouge harassments have stranded about 1,000 Vietnamese troopers in the mountainous border areas which used to serve as Khmer Rouge border bases, opposite Aranyaprathet, a Thai senior military official said yesterday.

Maj Gen San Siphon, the commander of Burapha Force said the Vietnamese units from the Seventh Division were earlier expected to be pulled out from Thai-Kampuchean border area south of Aranyaprathet after they had finished their operation against the Khmer Rouge guerrillas along the western border of Kampuchea.

He said about 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers, based on Phnom Mak Houen and Phnom Malai mountain ranges, were trapped by Khmer Rouge harassments and landmines along Highway No 502 which served as the route for their withdrawal. He said the Vietnamese earlier expected to move their forces back inside Kampuchea on a newly-constructed road but the road had already been flooded because of heavy rain.

The commander said the Vietnamese had planned to send Heng Samrin soldiers into the border area to replace their forces which would be moved back into Kampuchean central areas. He said the Khmer resistance guerrillas along Thai-Kampuchean border have been troubling the Vietnamese forces, based in the former strongholds of the resistance during the monsoon season which started since the beginning of this month.

HUN SEN REOPENS CAMBODIA-USSR FRIENDSHIP HOSPITAL

BK260734 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 May (SPK) -- The "Cambodia-USSR friendship" hospital, the largest so far in Cambodia, was completely restored and officially reintroduced into service during a ceremony held on Saturday [25 May] in Phnom Penh.

Attending the inaugural ceremony were Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Yit Kimseng, minister of health; Chhea Thang, deputy minister of health; and other figures. Also on hand were Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Razdukhov and other members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cambodia.

Located in the southern suburbs of Phnom Penh, this hospital, opened in 1960 with the assistance of the Soviet Union following 3 years of construction with 500 beds, was turned into a center for torture under the Pol Pot regime. For this reason, many buildings were in ruins and almost all medical equipment was in disrepair.

Since the liberation of Cambodia, together with eight other central-level health establishments, the restoration of the Cambodia-USSR friendship hospital has become an object of special state attention. It was reintroduced into service on a provisional basis with 80 beds in May 1982.

Speaking on the occasion, Chairman Hun Sen stressed that the reintroduction into service of this hospital proves the spirit of proletarian internationalism of the Soviet people toward the Cambodian people, and it is a fruit of bilateral cooperation. Hun Sen thanked the Soviet party, government, and people for their precious and timely aid to the national rebirth of Cambodia. He said that the past 6 years are a period strewn with tests and trials for the Cambodian people, for they have had to tackle the work of restoration in the face of the acts of sabotage by the Pol Pot army and other reactionary Cambodians supported by the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and Thai reactionary circles.

For his part, the Soviet ambassador affirmed that in the future the USSR will continue to help the Cambodian people in all domains. He described the restoration of this health establishment as proof of good cooperation between the two countries.

HENG SAMRIN VISITS ETHNIC STUDENTS IN PHNOM PENH

BK270828 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, on 21 May visited the ethnic brothers and sisters at supplementary education classes, the young girls at the 7 January kindergarten, and the elderly people at literacy classes in Phnom Penh. In his conversations, Comrade Heng Samrin said that our party and government always pay attention to educating the young people and to eliminating illiteracy from among the people. At present, all of us are implementing the second 3-year anti-illiteracy plan. The comrade general secretary highly valued the awakening of the fraternal ethnic people in using their spare time to learn the national language so they can no read and write. Through this knowledge, they will clearly understand the policy, circulars, and various decisions of the party and government, he said.

The comrade general secretary stressed that thanks to their studiousness and their firm grasp of the consequences of ignorance, they have worked hard in study despite many difficulties in their living conditions. They have fulfilled the duty of citizens by contributing to eliminating illiteracy and accelerating the defense and construction of the fatherland.

Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin urged the fraternal ethnic people as well as all the illiterate elders to study hard in order to completely eradicate illiteracy in accordance with the party's second 3-year plan and, in so doing, encourage and persuade other illiterate people to learn how to read and write. Regarding the children at the 7 January kindergarten, the comrade general secretary exhorted them to study hard to become future good citizens of the country.

CGDK LEADERS DISCUSS 'PROXIMITY TALKS' PROPOSAL

BK280221 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 May 85 p 3

[Text] Leaders of the three factions in the anti-Vietnam Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) met Sunday and discussed at length the Malaysian proposal for proximity talks between the coalition and the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime, Khmer sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The Khmer sources said that the proximity talks idea would need further study. "I would say that we are now in the exploratory stage," one Khmer official said.

Attending the Sunday meeting were Khmer Rouge leader and CGDK Vice-President Khieu Samphan, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) Gen Sak Sutsakhan and Prince Norodom Ranarith, supreme commander of the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukists (ANS) and personal representative of Prince Sihanouk. The venue of the meeting was not disclosed.

The ANS has made it plain that Prince Norodom Sihanouk welcomes the Malaysian initiative in his individual capacity, and not as CGDK president, on grounds that it was in line with the concept of national reconciliation.

The KPNLF has also reached a "clear-cut and definite position": It welcomes any initiative which "in good conditions will lead to contacts between parties concerned in the Kampuchean conflict that will eventually lead to negotiations within the framework of UN resolutions and those of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK)," according to KPNLF officials.

The officials privately told THE NATION that the faction, however, had a "concern" that this proximity talk, when launched, might be exploited by the Vietnamese for their propaganda gains.

"The proximity talks must not be in any case allowed to be construed to imply that we accept the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli as well as our recognition of the Heng Samrin regime and all the agreements it has concluded with Hanoi as de facto," one Khmer official said.

Observers said that the circumstances and possible negative implications of the talks were factors on which the KPNLF had formulated its stand.

The Khmer Rouge has not officially made its stand known over the proximity talks idea. The three coalition partners have to reach a joint stand over the issue and inform the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), according to the sources.

SRV OCCUPATION MAIN OBSTACLE TO REGIONAL PEACE

BK240727 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 May 85

[Station commentary: "The Aggression Against and Occupation of Cambodia by the Hanoi Authorities Is the Main Obstacle to Peace and Cooperation in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] At the seminar on the international year of peace for Asia-Pacific and West Asia on 20 May, Praphat Limpaphan [Thai deputy foreign minister], said that Thailand and other ASEAN member states are continuing to make efforts aimed at setting up a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia. He said that Thailand attached importance to the establishment of zones of peace in different parts of the world. Such zones of peace may strengthen world peace and stability and may prevent external interference. He said that the military occupation of one country by another and the latter's denial of the right of self-determination to the former are main obstacles to peaceful cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The peoples and countries in the world want to live in peace and prosperity and to see peace, freedom, good cooperation, and the absence of external interference in their regions. In Southeast Asia alone, for the past few years, the ASEAN countries have been making great efforts to turn this region into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality free of all outside interference so that countries in the region may live happily and cooperate peacefully with each other. However, these efforts by ASEAN have been thwarted by the frenzied expansionist ambition of the Hanoi authorities.

In 1978, Vietnam launched 250,000 soldiers to attack, invade, and occupy Democratic Kampuchea, an independent, peaceful, and neutral state and a full-fledged member of the United Nations. Hanoi's aggression against Cambodia is a most blatant and arrogant violation of the fundamental norms of international relations and the UN Charter. Furthermore, for the past 6 years, not only have the Hanoi authorities massacred many Cambodians as part of their policy to annex Cambodia, but they have made intrusions and fired artillery barrages into Thailand more and more frequently on an increasingly larger scale, causing repeated bloody clashes with the Thai Armed Forces and resulting in extensive property damage and many deaths among the Thai people.

These criminal and savage acts of the Hanoi authorities have posed a most serious threat to peace and stability in the whole region. These criminal acts of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have prevented the people in this region from having a peaceful existence and have prevented this region from becoming a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

For the past more than 6 years, like other peace- and justice-loving countries in the world as well as the United Nations, the ASEAN states have earnestly demanded that Vietnam withdraw all of its aggressive forces unconditionally from Cambodia, allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference, so that the Cambodian people and other peoples in the region can again live in peace and fulfill their wish to turn this region into a zone of peace and neutrality free from outside interference.

However, the Hanoi authorities have remained totally indifferent to this reasonable and just call. On the contrary, they have, on the one hand, escalated their war of aggression, massacring and exterminating the Cambodian race and arrogantly and barbarously intruding into Thai territory and, on the other hand, authorized the Soviet Union to set up military bases in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in a frenzied preparation of forces for the implementation of their expansionist strategy in this region.

Therefore, not only is it impossible to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, neutrality, and freedom, but it is also regrettable that this region faces an escalating war of expansion. For this reason, many countries in the region, especially the ASEAN countries, clearly see that the occupation of Cambodia by the Hanoi authorities is the main obstacle preventing various countries in the region from having peaceful cooperation and from turning this region into a zone of peace and neutrality. They are unanimous that in order to allow the peoples of various countries in the region to live peacefully and prosperously and to fulfill the goal of turning this region into a zone of peace and neutrality, it is imperative to eliminate this major obstacle by continuing to bring all kinds of pressure to bear on Vietnam -- military, political, economic, and diplomatic -- forcing Hanoi to completely and unconditionally to withdraw all its aggressive forces from Cambodia in order to allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference in accordance with the resolutions of the past six UN General Assembly sessions.

CGDK THANKS SIERRA LEONE FOR RECOGNITION

BK260052 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 May 85

["Communique" -- date, signatories not given]

[Text] On 26 May 1985, the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone decided to fully recognize the CGDK under the leadership of Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. While wholeheartedly welcoming this excellent decision by the Sierra Leone Government, the CGDK and the Democratic Kampuchean people would like to once again express their most profound thanks and high appreciation to President Siaka Stevens, the great and esteemed leader of the people of Sierra Leone, and the Sierra Leone Government.

This excellent decision by the Sierra Leone Government constitutes a great encouragement to the Cambodian people's just struggle for the survival and independence of their nation, the struggle which is also a significant contribution to the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia, Asia, and other regions in the world.

SIHANOUK GREETES NEW SFRY PRESIDENCY PRESIDENT

BK250839 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 May 85

[18 May message of greetings from DK President Norodom Sihanouk to President of the State Presidency of the SFRY Radovan Vlackovic]

[Text] To His Excellency, Radovan Vlackovic, president of the State Presidency of the SFRY:

Mr President: On the occasion of your promotion by your great country to the post of president of the State Presidency of the SFRY, on behalf of the people, the CGDK and in my own name, I would like to express to you my warmest congratulations and best wishes for your good health, long life, and successes in your historic and highly patriotic mission.

Please, your Excellency, permit me to express once again my profound thanks to you for the powerful, noble, and effective support and assistance firmly accorded by the glorious SFRY to our national liberation struggle.

Please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Pyongyang, 18 May 1985

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF SRV'S TRUONG CHINH

Visits Luang Prabang

BK251345 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] The high-level SRV party-state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council, which is currently paying an official friendship visit to the LPDR at the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee and the SPC, arrived in Luang Prabang by special plane for a visit to Luang Prabang Province on the afternoon of 24 May.

Accompanying the state guests on visits to several places in Luang Prabang Province were Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and ministers for foreign affairs; Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister of industry, handicrafts, and forestry, and chairman of the Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the Governments of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia; and Comrade Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy minister and head of the office of the Council of Ministers and the SPC.

Comrade Vongphet Saikeu-yachongtoua, member of the LPRP Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee; Comrade Souvandi Phommali, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial administrative committee; members of the provincial party and administrative committees; representatives of mass organizations; cadres at various levels; and some 4,000 residents of Luang Prabang Province wholeheartedly welcomed and hailed Comrade Truong Chinh and his party for having brought with them fraternal friendship of the heroic Vietnamese people to the Lao people of all tribes.

During the courtesy call paid by the provincial party and administrative committees on the high-level SRV party-state delegation, Comrade Vongphet Saikeu-yachongtoua informed Comrade Truong Chinh and his party about the situation in each sphere in Luang Prabang province, especially the satisfactory outcome of the all-round cooperation and relations between the sister provinces of Luang Prabang and Ho Son Binh. After hearing the report, Comrade Truong Chinh overwhelmingly hailed the achievements and victories scored in many fields by the Luang Prabang residents under the leadership of the provincial party committee. The comrade said: All this is because the people in the province have maintained a fine tradition of patriotism and are heroic in defending and building their country. The primary factor is because the line and policies of the LPRP and the provincial party committee are correct and clear-sighted. Comrade Truong Chinh also wished the Luang Prabang people of all tribes success in many fields for their happy and plentiful life.

During their stay in Luang Prabang Province, Comrade Chairman Truong Chinh and his party also received a courtesy call from representatives of the overseas Vietnamese community in Luang Prabang Province, and attended a well-wishing ceremony and a reception hosted by the provincial party and administrative committees, organized to welcome the state guests who are our close comrades and friends from the land of the great President Ho Chi Minh.

The delegation of the SRV party-state delegation also visited a number of cultural sites in the municipal area of Luang Prabang Province, such as Vat Viangthong Temple and the provincial museum.

Comrade Truong Chinh and his party returned safely to Vientiane on the morning of 25 May.

Visits Vientiane Kindergarten

BK251439 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 May, Comrade Chairman Truong Chinh and his party visited the Vientiane kindergarten in the company of Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, and Comrade Thongdam Chanthahon. At the kindergarten, Comrade Chairman Truong Chinh and his party were warmly welcomed by Comrade Mrs Sommai Vongnakhon, member of the Vientian municipal party committee and chairman of the women's union, and members of the education committee of Vientian Municipality, the board of directors of the school, nurses, and several hundred kindergarten children.

During the visit, Comrade Truong Chinh presented some gifts to the children and hailed the party Central Committee and the LPDR Government, especially the Vientiane municipal party and administrative committees, for paying special attention to education of children who are the excellent offspring of the heroic Lao nation.

THAI 'PROVOCATIONS,' 'ENCROACHMENTS' CRITICIZED

BK241102 Vietniane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 23 May 85

[Unattributed commentary "International Encroachments Lie in Permanent Provocative Plans Against LDPR"]

[Text] The LPDR Foreign Ministry has handed the Thai ambassador to Lao an aide memoire on the Thai reactionaries using two fully armed patrol boats, ready to commit aggression, sailed to the Lao side of the Mekong River in the area of Ban Savang and (Ban Pafang), Ban Hon Canton, Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Municipality, at 1430 [0730 GMT] on 18 May. This incident was not accidental or conducted out of ignorance, but lies in the bad intention of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in collusion with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who always want to threaten and provoke the Lao people and obstruct their building of a new system. During the undesirable incident a crewman of the Thai patrol boat came ashore and threatened an old woman named Pao, of (Ban Pafang), to give him marijuana and made other threats against her. Later, the boat sailed to Ban Hat Kansa to threaten and commit despicable acts against the Lao people doing their daily work in the area.

Moreover, on 19 May another Thai patrol boat sailed close to the Chinaimo landing in Vientiane. The boat stopped at a point only 15 meters from the Lao bank as a provocation in the hope that the Lao side would fire at it. But the Lao side did not take any action which can be interpreted as lacking good will, since it always attaches importance to the relations between the peoples living on both banks of the Mekong River.

Regarding these acts, the Lao people maintain that they are not minor incidents, because the Thai soldiers would not have committed such acts without their commander's order. This shows that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have still persisted in challenging and provoking Laos. Since its establishment our LPDR has never provoked or committed any untoward acts against the Kingdom of Thailand.

Despite their different social systems, the Lao and Thai peoples have had a tradition of solidarity, fraternal love, and good neighborliness since ancient time. Their customs and traditions are similar. This is why the LPDR Government has always sought only ways to consolidate the fine relationship so that it will last forever, in an attempt to enable the Lao and Thai peoples to live in peace and build their own respective country in accordance with their chosen line.

Regarding the 7 June 1984 incident involving troops of the Thai ultrarightist reactionary forces which, ordered by Athit Kamlang-ek who received instructions from the Beijing reactionaries, were sent to nibble at and evacuate the people of three villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, the Lao side could do nothing but exercise its legitimate rights to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. At the same time, it proposed talks with the Thai side to find ways to peacefully resolve the problem, despite repeated rejection by the Thai side. This shows the LPDR Government's unswerving stand in pursuing a foreign policy of peace, aimed at peacefully coexisting with various nations in the region, ensuring peace for Southeast Asia, and avoiding confrontation in every way possible.

On the contrary, since then the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have never allowed our young republic to pursue a policy of peace and to lead its people to peacefully build the country. They have done everything possible to obstruct our path and sabotage our country.

The Lao people are indignant at the ill intentions of the ultrarightists reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, which run counter to the aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples. To guide the Lao-Thai relations to embark on the path of normalcy -- a correct path which conforms with the spirit and content of the Lao-Thai joint communiques signed in 1979 in Vientiane by the Lao and Thai Governments and which is a path of fraternal, good-neighborly relations existing since ancient time, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles must end all provocative acts hostile to the LPDR, stop following the arms race plan of the U.S. imperialists who want to increase tension in this region, and stop serving as a tool of the Beijing ruling reactionaries who want to invade, interfere in, and swallow Laos as well as the other fraternal Indochinese countries. They must put an end to the permanent scheme of provocation against the LPDR and must quickly resolve the problem of the three Lao villages. For example, they must hold negotiations to resolve various problems involving the two countries in a peaceful, equal, and equitable manner. Only by so doing can the Lao-Thai reactions become fraternal and good-neighborly.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETSS CSSR'S HUSAK ON REELECTION

BK271446 Vientiane KPL in English 0935 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Vientiane, May 27 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the republic and the SPA has sent on May 24 a warm message of greetings to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the occasion of his being reelected as the president of the CSSR.

The telegram reads: "Your being reelected to this top state post is an illustration of the Czechoslovak party, government and people's deep trust in and respect for you."

The message further expresses deep conviction that the Lao-Czechoslovak fraternal relations, the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation will successfully develop in the interests of the people of the two countries, as well as in the interests of peace and socialism based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

SOLDIERS REPEL VIETNAMESE INTRUDERS 24 MAY

BK260022 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 May 85 p 1

[Text] Nam Yoen, Ubon Ratchathani -- Five Thai troops, including a lieutenant, were killed and another wounded in fierce fighting to repulse a group of Vietnamese troops who crossed the Thai-Khmer border into Thai soil here Friday [24 May] evening, the provincial governor said yesterday. A Thai villager was also killed and another wounded during the incident, Governor Charoensuk Silaphan said.

He said that Thai troops managed to push the Vietnamese back following the fighting which broke out at about 6 pm at Non Sung Village in Tambon Dampradit of this border district. The Vietnamese were about one km inside Thailand when they encountered Thai troops at Non Sung, according to the governor.

Charoensuk said the commander of the Thai unit was killed in the fighting. He was identified as Winai Malinar.

About 500-600 Thai villagers were moved from Non Sung and Paet Um Villages to a safe zone at Kut Chiangbun Village in Tambon Bungpuai of this district during the fighting, he said. The governor said that the displaced villagers were expected to return to their home villages today.

A field military source said that the clash resulted from an encounter between Thai and Vietnamese troops while they were patrolling the border area. The Vietnamese were believed to sustain heavy casualties, he said. Suranari Field Force Commander Maj Gen Bunthaen Nianchaloei yesterday visited the border province.

REPORT ON MEKONG INCIDENT 'REFUTES' LAO CLAIMS

BK250048 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 May 85 p 3

[Text] A report has been submitted to the Interior Ministry concerning an incident last week involving two Thai naval patrol boats and 10 Laotian trawlers in the Mekong River. A source yesterday quoted a report by Nong Khai Governor Sakda Ophonng as saying that on May 18 two Thai Navy patrol boats spotted Laotian vessels fishing on the Thai side of the River in Tha Bo District of Nong Khai.

Thai officers reportedly asked the fishermen to return to Laotian waters and continued their river patrol after they had complied with the request.

The source said the report also refuted claims that the officers had acted in a provocative manner towards the Laotians.

Three days after the incident the Thai ambassador to Vientiane was summoned by Laotian authorities who delivered a protest which prompted Mr Sakda to order an investigation.

PROTEST NOTE PRESENTED TO SRV ENVOY 24 MAY

BK241258 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Asa Sarasin today at 1400 invited SRV Ambassador Tran Quang Co to a meeting at the Foreign Ministry and handed him Thailand's protest note over Vietnam's violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The contents of the note read:

The Vietnamese Government has for long repeated charges against Thailand through its propaganda media about the Cambodian problem. On 20 May 1985, Vietnam's assistant to the foreign minister for political affairs, Nguyen Duy Nien, invited the Thai ambassador in Hanoi to a meeting and charged Thailand with air strafing and infiltration into Cambodia by 200 soldiers. The Thai Government categorically denies the charge and issues the following clarifications.

1. From November 1984 to February 1985, Vietnamese soldiers made more than 10 major encroachments against Thailand's territorial integrity and sovereignty. These incidents occurred at Chong Bok and Chong An Ma, Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani Province; Chong Phra Palai in Sisaket Province; Chong O Bok in Buriram Province, Ban Dongrak, Ban Sanro Changan, Ban Sa-Ngae, Khao Din, and Nong Chan in Prachin Buri Province; Ban Suksan and Bo Rai District in Trat Province. As a result, Thailand lost 64 officials and civilians killed and 153 wounded, as well as a large amount of official and civilian property damaged.

2. On 22 April 1985, Vietnamese forces again violated Thailand's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Vietnamese forces entered 1 to 3 km deep into Thai border in Trat Province. They deployed men, dug trenches, and laid mines inside Thai territory along the Thai-Cambodian border for as long as 8 km.

3. The Thai Armed Forces which carried out operations to drive out Vietnamese forces from Trat Province met with fierce resistance. As a result, Thailand lost 9 soldiers killed and 44 wounded in the clashes with Vietnamese intruders which took place on 6 May 1985 east of Ban Nong Yang and Ban Saphan Chang in Muang District, Trat Province, on 7 and 8 May 1985 at Khao Chong Khap in Muang District, Trat Province, on 8 May 1985 east of Ban Nong Yang, Muang District, Trat Province. Clashes continued afterwards. Most of the Vietnamese forces have been driven out of Thailand. Thailand recovered 10 dead bodies of Vietnamese soldiers abandoned inside the Thai territory. However, a number of Vietnamese soldiers are still entrenched inside Thai territory in Trat Province in violation of Thailand's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

4. On 10 May 1985, Vietnamese forces intruded into Thailand east of Chong O Bok, Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province, and clashed with Thai soldiers. As a result, two Thai soldiers were killed and three wounded.

5. The violation of Thailand's territorial integrity by Vietnamese forces from late 1984 to the present was a deliberate act aimed at creating tension at the Thai-Cambodian border and was a direct threat to Thailand's security and violation of Thailand's sovereignty. It runs counter to the repeated statements by Vietnamese leaders that the Vietnamese Government has no intention to violate or commit aggression against Thailand's territory.

6. The Thai Government once again reminds the Vietnamese Government that Thailand and Vietnam have no common border. The presence of Vietnamese forces inside Cambodia is illegal and condemned by the world's people. Vietnam has no right whatsoever over the territory of Cambodia which only belongs to the Cambodian people. Any protest should be made by the Cambodian people in the event that Cambodian territory is violated. Vietnam has no right whatsoever to act on behalf of the Cambodian people on matters which concern the Cambodian people.

7. The Thai Government reiterates that the Thai Armed Forces have operated inside Thailand's territory and have never violated the Cambodian territorial integrity. The Thai Government wishes to make known to the Vietnamese Government that Thailand will exercise its legitimate right under sovereign power and take all necessary measures to retaliate against violations of its territorial integrity and stability. The Vietnamese Government is solely responsible for all incidents occurred as a result of its forces in Cambodia close to the Thai border. In order to solve the problem, Vietnam must withdraw all its forces from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people exercise their right to self-determination in accordance with UN resolutions.

BANGKOK POST DISCUSSES 'PROXIMITY TALKS' IDEA

BK280301 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The Situation Is Not Irreversible"]

[Text] ASEAN senior officials are meeting today to consider Malaysia's proposal for "proximity talks" between the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. "Proximity talks" are held without the representatives of both parties actually meeting face to face. They could be in adjoining rooms and someone mutually agreed upon takes messages and responses back and forth until some agreement is reached -- if an agreement can be reached.

There are pros and cons for the idea.

The main argument for talks is that it at least initiates a dialogue where none has been possible or attempted previously. Although the meeting is held indirectly to satisfy the requirements of both parties which do not wish to give the impression that each is extending de facto recognition to the other, the discussion does open the way for each side to know the intentions, requirements, and minimum and maximum positions of the other. However, how all this information is going to bring about a resolution of the Kampuchean problem is a matter only for conjecture.

The Kampuchea problem, it has to be restated, is the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces. This occupation continues. As long as Vietnamese arms dominate Kampuchea, is it possible for any talks to lead to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops? How can such talks bring about Hanoi's agreement to bring its boys home? Both sides can talk until they are hoarse -- assuming that the Vietnamese will allow Heng Samrin to talk -- but has anyone ever seen the Vietnamese back down or back out of anything unless it is to their full advantage to do so? Will the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea give Hanoi any advantage or will it rather make them lose whatever advantage they already have?

On the other hand, will the CGDK gain any advantage? First, let us examine the present situation. In their last offensive, Vietnamese forces attacked and took over chief border outposts of the non-communist forces. Although they were only battle victories, with the war still unwon, they have scored on global publicity with the impression given that they have struck vital blows at the CGDK. With such military losses, how will the appeal to the Heng Samrin regime look like in Phnom Penh and Hanoi? The question that will arise there is: Is the CGDK suing for peace, are they trying to make the best out of a bad situation to try and salvage whatever can be salvaged?

So, are there any strengths in the CGDK position to counteract the weaknesses, strengths that they can rely upon in the discussions? Can the CGDK negotiate from a position of strength at all? The only strength is its moral position and the UN General Assembly resolution calling for Vietnamese troop withdrawal and self-determination for the Khmer people. What sort of backing will the UN give the CGDK?

One can be certain that the Heng Samrin regime will have the Vietnamese backing them all the way because the Vietnamese have placed very high stakes in Kampuchea -- so many Vietnamese have died there, and they want it to be part of the Hanoi-dominated Indochina Federation, and they will not allow anyone to stop them. Remember, the Vietnamese are the toughest negotiators. Even if they agree to Heng Samrin talking with the CGDK, it does not mean they will stop fighting. They have always believed in carrying on the war while carrying on the conversation -- "jaw, jaw, war, war."

Some formula of indirect dialogue may have to be developed for Thailand and Vietnam, both of which have vital interests in Kampuchea but since Vietnam has always maintained that Kampuchea's problem is an internal one for its own people and since results rather than propaganda or polemics are desired everything may have to be done in secret diplomacy.

MARINES ORDERED TO REMAIN IN TRAT AFTER SRV OUSTER

BK250107 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 May 85 p 18

[Text] Banthat Range, Trat -- About 1,500 Thai marines, positioned in this vicinity since the middle of the month, have been ordered to stay on indefinitely to cope with the possibility of another incursion by Vietnamese forces, a senior marine officer disclosed yesterday.

Thoetsak Phromsiri, 1st battalion marine commander, told a group of reporters here that he had been ordered by Vice Admiral Prasert Noikhamsiri to keep marine forces in the area as the Vietnamese are expected to dig in on the opposite side of the border.

He said that the area had been occupied by Vietnamese forces since April 20, but was recaptured by Thai troops on May 18.

The area visited by the reporters yesterday was called "Target Three" which is about 1.5 kilometres from the border and 20 kilometres southwest of the provincial capital. The commander said that the situation in the area was very tense and that his unit had been called in as reinforcement. He said that the order for his unit was to take back the hill and drive away the intruders.

Two marine battalions, supported by four artillery companies, were mobilised to dislodge the Vietnamese. Ten Thai soldiers were killed and over 60 wounded, while Vietnamese casualties could not be determined. Ten Vietnamese bodies were, however, found.

Asked why the marines took some time to dislodge the Vietnamese, Captain Bunchaet Chupawan, acting spokesman of the marines, said that the Navy at first tried to persuade the Vietnamese to leave Thai soil by making announcements through loudspeakers and dropping leaflets, but to no avail.

Thousands of spent mortar casings were seen littering the area. A large cache of rocket-propelled grenades, recoilless rifle and mortar shells bearing Chinese markings were captured by Thai forces from the Vietnamese.

It was reported that the Khmer Rouge had earlier sustained losses in the Vietnamese attack and had to leave behind a large cache of arms and ammunition. Trenches were also seen in the Vietnamese-occupied area, indicating that the intruders intended to remain on Thai soil.

4000 KAREN REPATRIATED TO BURMA, 4500 STILL LEFT

BK270542 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 May 85 p 3

[Text] Thai authorities are trying to repatriate 4,500 Karen refugees who fled across the border into Thailand recently from the fighting between the Karen National Union (KNU) and Burmese Government forces to avoid any political problem between the Thai and Burmese Governments, a senior Thai military officer said.

Col Sanan Khachonklam, an officer attached to the Joint Operation Centre of the Supreme Command, said more than 4,000 Karen refugees in Tha Song Yang and Mae Sot Districts had been repatriated but there are still 4,500 Karen refugees left in Tha Song Yang District.

VNA CHRONICLES 18-24 MAY PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW241529 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 24 -- China has in the past week intensified its armed provocations against Vietnam's northern border provinces.

From May 18-24, Chinese troops fired 3,000 artillery shells on Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. Particularly on May 21, they fired 1,500 rounds into Lang Lo, Coc Nghe and an area 1.5 km north of Thanh Thuy bridge, the Thanh Thuy road intersection, Hills 468, 685, 300, 400, 500 and 1100. From 1500 to 1530 on the same day, a Chinese infantry company launched two attacks against an unnamed hill 1.5 km north of Thanh Thuy bridge. The Army and people of Vi Xuyen District duly punished the intruders, putting out of action 80 enemy troops, destroyed a 37mm antiaircraft gun, a 85mm artillery pieces and shot afire two trucks. On May 23 the Vietnamese artillery hit a Chinese column of land grabbers on Hill 233, killing or wounding 24 intruders.

Also in the past week, many groups of Chinese scouts, commandos and spies were sent into Vietnam. On May 22, a group of Chinese scouts crossed the border at marker post 28 in Quang Ninh Province. On May 17, a group of Chinese commandos intruded into Thang Tin Village, Hoang Su Phi District, Ha Tuyen Province, kidnapping a woman farmer. On May 18, a group of Chinese commandos lying in ambush at Lung Cu Village, Dong Van District, Ha Tuyen Province, shot and wounded a farmer.

ARMY PAPER ON THAI 'SLANDERS' AGAINST INDOCHINA

BK271120 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 May 85

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 May commentary: "Slanders Cannot Cover up the Truth"]

[Text] In recent days, the Bangkok authorities have launched a new campaign of ill-intentioned slanders directed against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Bangkok has not only played back its familiar slanderous tunes, such as Vietnamese troops violating Thai territory and killing Thai soldiers and civilians, and Vietnam and Cambodia using aircraft to spray toxic chemicals in the Thai-Cambodian border area, but it has also cooked up such preposterous stories as Vietnam attempting to annex 17 provinces in northeastern Thailand, and Vietnam pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion and threatening Thailand and other ASEAN countries. According to the BBC, while visiting the United States, the Thai foreign minister also blatantly declared that Vietnamese troops had violated Thai territory, and called on the United States to help Thailand counter the so-called Vietnamese threat.

The psychological warfare mouthpieces of the expansionists, the United States, and the West have also wildly played up and exaggerated the false reports repeatedly released by the Bangkok authorities.

Righteous public opinion in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world cannot help asking why Bangkok has suddenly unleashed another campaign of noisy slanders against Vietnam. It is because Bangkok wants to deceive public opinion and cover up the truth about the real plotter behind the strained and unstable situation in the Thai-Cambodian border area. Unwilling to respond to the reasonable and logical policy of the three Indochinese countries which wish to establish good-neighborly relations with Thailand and other countries in the region, the Bangkok ruling circles have stubbornly plunged along the adventurous path of opposing the three Indochinese countries.

Particularly serious is that for almost a month now Thailand has intensified military activities in blatant violation of the PRK's sovereignty. The Thai Army has been given the green light by Bangkok authorities to conduct so-called hot pursuits; to use aircraft and artillery for barbarous bombing and shelling attacks against many areas in Koh Kong, Pursat, Siem Reap, and Battambang Provinces; and to send infantrymen inside Cambodian territory.

Bangkok's military activities are aimed at helping the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries who are being battered by the Cambodian Armed Forces in coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers. The ultrarightist circles in Thailand are trying to open new bases for the Khmer reactionaries in order to reverse the battle situation in the Cambodian border area. It is universal knowledge that in the recent dry season, the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary groups were badly beaten. A series of their bases were razed. Their ignominious defeat has made not only their master resentful but also Bangkok, their protector, even more angry.

Another very wicked aim of Bangkok's campaign of slanders is to undermine the trend toward dialogue, continue the policy of confrontation, and strain the relations with the Indochinese countries. Obviously, Bangkok is still deliberately trying to swim upstream and stubbornly plunging along the criminal path of supporting the decomposed political corpse known as the tripartite coalition government and continuing to harbor the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary factions with the aim of opposing and sabotaging the rebirth of the Cambodian people as well as the Vietnamese revolution.

Bangkok's slanderous charges cannot cover up the truth. Everyone knows who has goodwill and who is the saboteur. The time has come for the Bangkok authorities to adopt a wise and realistic attitude and abandon their hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries. Negotiations and dialogue with the three Indochinese countries to find correct solutions to the problems of Southeast Asia, including the Cambodian issue, are the only way to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in conformity with the interests of the countries in the region.

If the Bangkok authorities still stubbornly cling to the heels of Beijing and Washington and intensively oppose the three Indochinese countries, they will certainly not gain anything good from their action.

NHAN DAN PRAISES TRUONG CHINH VISIT TO LAOS

OW270757 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 May 28 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 -- The daily NHAN DAN in its editorial today welcomes the result of the official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic by the Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Trong Chinh.

"The visit," the paper notes, "makes a new development of the Vietnam-Lao Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the statement of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea summit conference."

"It continues to develop the great result of the meetings between General Secretary Le Duan and other Vietnamese party and state leaders and General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane and other Lao party and state leaders, as well as the great achievements in implementing the two parties' resolutions on promoting Vietnam-Laos relations."

The paper draws attention to the complete unanimity of views of the two sides in promoting all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community.

With regard to the regional situation, NHAN DAN points out:

"The hostile policy [word indistinct] by the Chinese authorities towards the three Indochinese countries is the root cause of tension in Southeast Asia.

"The two sides reaffirm the three Indochinese countries' stance on a solution to the Kampuchean issue, their support for dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, and their desire to establish good neighbourhood relations with the Kingdom of Thailand."

"The Vietnamese high-level party and state delegation's visit to Laos has made an important contribution of consolidating and developing the fraternal friendship and the multi-form cooperation between the two countries, and to promoting the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea militant solidarity, in the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world," the paper says in conclusion.

MEETING IN MOSCOW MARKS FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

OW251731 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25 -- A meeting was held in Moscow Friday by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (USSF) to mark the 35th anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association (VUFA) (May 23).

The presidium of the meeting included V.V. Ivanov, first vice president of the USSF, and leading officials of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society (SVFS); and Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu, head of the Vietnamese delegation on a visit to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the "Vietnamese Cultural Days in the USSR" and Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem. Representatives of the Moscow population of all walks of life attended the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Vice President of the SVFS V.V. Sytchev exalted the results of the Third Congress of the VUFA and stressed the VUFA's role in consolidating and developing the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

On Vietnam's international role, V.V. Sytchev said: "The peace-loving foreign policy of the Socialist Vietnam is active and diversified. As a full member of the United Nations, Vietnam, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the whole progressive forces is playing an active role in the unswerving struggle to end the arms race and achieve international detente. The socialist Republic of Vietnam enjoys great respect and prestige in the Non-aligned Movement. Vietnam also made positive and important contributions to the consolidation of the anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonist trend in this movement, as well as to the consolidation of the relations between the non-aligned countries and socialist countries, who are their natural allies."

On behalf of the VUFA and the Vietnamese people, Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem expressed sincere gratitude to the USSF, the Central Committee of the SVFS and all its members for their warm sentiments toward and the positive support and assistance for the VUFA, and the Vietnamese people as a whole.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES PRC TIES, CAMBODIA TALKS

BK241315 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has reiterated that the normalization of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and the PRC has nothing to do with normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States. However, Indonesia wants to normalize its relations with the PRC after relations between the U.S. and Vietnam have been normalized.

Minister Mokhtar said this during his weekly press conference in Jakarta this morning. He says that Indonesia prefers that relations between Vietnam and the United States be normalized first, after which Indonesia will not hesitate to establish a diplomatic relations with the PRC. This is because Indonesia is not in a hurry.

In answering questions from the press regarding the visit of two Phnom Penh officials to Australia, Minister Mokhtar says that he does not know anything about it, but he believes that it was a private visit. Speaking on Malaysia's proposal for (?proximity talks) between the CGDK and the Heng Samrin faction, Minister Mokhtar says that the idea is still uncertain. What is clear is CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann's rejection of the proposal. [Passage indistinct]

Minister Mokhtar says that Son Sann has rejected such proposals [words indistinct] with the Heng Samrin regime, adding that the Indonesian attitude toward the Cambodian issue has remained unchanged -- namely, to allow the Cambodian people to determine their own future.

PRC STATEMENT ON OPPOSITION SUPPORT WANTED

BK240914 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says that it is not true that Indonesia wants the PRC to apologize for what happened 20 years ago as reported by foreign newspapers. What is true is that Indonesia wants to hear the PRC's announcement that it no longer has any desire to support movements opposing legitimate governments in Southeast Asia. Minister Mokhtar made this comment to newsmen following his meeting with President Suharto in the Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta this morning.

INTELLIGENCE HEAD SAYS COMMUNISM LATENT DANGER

BK241433 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The chief of the Intelligence Coordinating Agency says that the implementation of a development program that is full of weaknesses will give a significant opportunity for the propaganda of communist movements, although communism will not regain its footing in Indonesia.

This was said by the chief of the Intelligence Coordinating Agency in a session in Jakarta yesterday with Parliamentary Committee I, led by the vice chairman of the communists' conviction that spreading their ideology is a duty imposed by history constitutes a latent danger to Indonesia. He added that Indonesia's problem now and in the future is to popularize Pancasila and to counter threats by certain elements in society to [words indistinct] ideologies that are not in line with Pancasila.

FRENCH ECONOMIC GROUP VISITS HO CHI MINH CITY

OW251005 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25 -- A French economic delegation left Ho Chi Minh City Thursday, concluding its week-long visit to the city. This was the largest French economic delegation to have visited the city since its liberation ten years ago.

During its stay, the French guests had contacts with many economic offices, banks, production branches and import-export services, and visited a number of production establishments. The hosts and the guests had frank and open-hearted discussions on trade relations between Ho Chi Minh City and French corporations and on measures to promote these relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

On Wednesday evening the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City gave a party in honour of the delegation. Among those attending the party were Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the host committee, French Ambassador Yvan Bastouil, Consul-General Jean Francois Parot and Trade Counsellor Alain Morel and Mrs Morel.

The delegation was seen off by Nguyen Ngoc Ha, director of the Export Development Centre, Nguyen Hau, deputy staff director of the city people's committee in charge of external economic relations, representatives of the city's general department for rubber production, general import-export corporation and other concerned branches. French Consul-General Jean Francois Parot and Trade Counsellor Alain Morel were present on the occasion.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

BK250254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] On 21 May, our government's economic delegation led by Vu Dinh Lieu, party Central Committee member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Hanoi from Bulgaria where it had attended the 12th conference of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government. Welcoming the delegation were Tran Phuong, party Central Committee member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Danh, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Nguyen Van Ich, deputy chief of the office of the Council of Ministers. Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov was also on hand to welcome the delegation.

MARCOS SAYS ELECTION DATE ISSUE 'NOT CLOSED'

HK280352 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] President Marcos has rejected suggestions by the opposition that he step down to pave the way for a new presidential election. However, he held out the possibility that the 1987 presidential polls may be advanced. In an interview with Malacanang newsmen, the president said his resignation is unthinkable and he does not see how the president's term could be shortened without amending the Constitution. The chief executive also reiterated his opposition to the synchronization of local elections next year and the presidential elections in 1987. He said however the issue is not a closed one because it has drawn much attention. He said he may call a caucus to discuss the synchronization issue anew if more KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] members support the move and will confer with Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono before going further on the issue.

AQUINO WITNESS FAILS TO APPEAR IN COURT

HK280337 Hong Kong AFP in English 0253 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Manila, May 28 (AFP) -- A businesswoman who testified that opposition leader Benigno Aquino was shot dead by a soldier failed to appear in court for cross-examination today, pleading health and security reasons. The court agreed to postpone her appearance to June 6, with no objections from the defense.

Rebecca Quijano, 32, dubbed the "crying lady" when she was filmed weeping after Mr Aquino was shot dead at Manila Airport on August 21, 1983, was "under tension" and security precautions for her appearance were still incomplete, one of her lawyers, Lupino Lazaro, said.

"We came in order to plead to this honorable court to defer her appearance today. She is not physically ready to do so," Mr Lazaro said during a session lasting about five minutes.

Miss Quijano has complained through her lawyers of death threats and severe stomach pains both before and after her May 2 testimony in court, the only direct account so far supporting the prosecution's contention that Mr Aquino was shot by a soldier.

Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver, who is charged as an accessory, 24 other military officers and men and one businessman are accused of involvement in a military conspiracy to murder President Ferdinand Marcos's top political foe. They are also on trail for the murder of gangster Rolando Galman, who was slain immediately after the assassination. State prosecutors say Mr Galman was just a scapegoat.

Mr Lazaro, who is also the lawyer of the Galman family in the joint Aquino-Galman trial, told the court that Miss Quijano's counsel began coordinating with state prosecutors over her security only yesterday.

"We have to do something more about that, and moreover, she's been under tension for quite some time," he said.

Mr Lazaro later said state prosecutors had sent men to reinforce Miss Quijano's private guards and confirmed that she had accepted an invitation to appear June 3 at a press conference of the National Press Club here.

Justice Manuel Pamaran, chief of the three-judge trial court, agreed to send the court summons for Miss Quijano's June 6 cross-examination through her layers, whom he held responsible for her appearance. Miss Quijano has been in hiding since she appeared in court May 2.

The defense waived cross-examination at the time, but a week later successfully demanded a court order recalling her and barring her from leaving the country. Miss Quijano contested the order before the Supreme Court, which upheld the trial court's decision by a 10-2 vote.

VIRATA SAYS ECONOMY TO BOUNCE BACK IN 1986

HK270622 Hong Kong AFP in English 0617 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Manila, May 27 (AFP) -- Premier Cesar Virata today said the ailing Philippine economy would bounce back by early 1986 following the signing of new foreign loan pacts and grow by 4 to 4.5 percent yearly during the rest of the decade. Banking and business figures who joined Mr Virata at a press forum also hailed last Monday's agreements on 925 million dollars in new money and three billion dollars in trade credits but were more guarded about the economy's prospects.

The Philippine economy contracted by at least 5.5 percent in 1984, when the country felt its worst economic crisis since World War II.

"I think that with these things happening we expect the revival of business activity," Mr Virata said after citing the loan pacts, predictions of a trade balance and dropping inflation and interest rates this year. Mr Virata, also the finance minister, said Manila may start drawing on the new money facility "probably in early July" for balance of payments purposes after an International Monetary Fund (IMF) review of the economy's performance. The review would cover the period ending on May 31 and would cover "performance criteria" agreed upon in December 1984 when the IMF approved a crucial 610 million dollar standby loan, Mr Virata said.

He said that the 925 million dollar loan would make the Philippines current on interest payments on commercial loans, some of which are to be restructured, which in turn would trigger the release of the three billion dollar trade facility.

Manila launched a moratorium on repayment of foreign bank loan principals in October 1983, when the economic crisis exploded side by side with political turmoil after opposition leader Benigno Aquino's murder two months before. Mr Virata today said the moratorium would continue until individual borrowers finished their talks with creditor banks on the restructuring of a total of 5.8 billion dollars in commercial loans.

"It is in 1986 that we have the momentum," Mr Virata said, placing economic growth next year at "between zero and one per cent" and the remaining years of the decade at 4 to 4.5 percent. He said the Philippines could not hope to duplicate its 6.5 percent yearly economic growth in most of the 1970's due to current world economic conditions.

Businessmen and bankers who took part in today's press forum congratulated Mr Virata and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez for sealing the loan agreements with Manila's over 400 bank lenders. Mr Fernandez admitted that the loan talks were "not easy" and "there were anxious moments" but said "goodwill and some perseverance on our part" finally led to Monday's signing in New York. The Philippines' foreign debt is now unofficially estimated at 29 billion dollars. The government figure has not been released.

At the forum, former Trade and Industry Minister Vicente Paterno urged political reforms to push the economy to recovery, saying businessmen's confidence would be affected by government responses to demands for change. "Clearly, the pace of investment will be guided by the level of confidence in the stability of the economy" he said.

Mr Paterno lauded the government's anti-inflation efforts, which he called "outstanding" compared to other debt-ridden countries. Official figures show that annual inflation stood at 39 per cent last March, compared to the average of 50 percent in 1984. The peak was about 63 percent last October. He said the "prevailing opinion" among businessmen was that there would be only a slight increase in the peso-dollar rate from the current 18.50 to one to about 20 to 21 to one this year, way below forecasts of up to 30 to one. Mr Virata and Mr Fernandez did not comment on the exchange rate.

Manuel Morales, president of the Bankers Association of the Philippines, said the loan signing removed the "element of uncertainty" and said he was more confident than six months ago. He refused to comment on the exchange rate.

Another leading banker, Jesus Estanislao, said the loan pacts by themselves boosted business confidence but warned that the tight financial discipline demanded by the lenders may forestall growth. "We're in for a long haul of additional economic suffering," he said.

ARTICLE EXAMINES REFORM MOVEMENT IN ARMED FORCES

HK280308 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 27 May 85 p 5

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The reform movement within the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) may signify President Marcos's loosening grip on the men in uniform. For dissent is now growing in the institution he is believed to have full control of, thereby exploding the myth of Marcos being firmly in command. The movement has also fostered speculation that this reformist group may eventually try to seize state power if the reforms it seeks are not met. Never in the history of the AFP have officers and men banded together to question the status quo and work for changes aimed at gaining credibility and popular support, improving morale, bettering their economic welfare, and making them effective in the battlefield.

The fear of a military coup stems from the thinking that the "reformists," once they have gained enough strength and confidence -- and experienced a certain degree of success in educating the men and organizing them -- can move for a coup.

This is, of course, denied by the "reformists." Said one member of the "core group" (there is no single, identifiable leader): "We are overestimated. Besides, discussions of that kind are taboo in our meetings."

Acting AFP chief of staff Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos, in a confidential report to the President dated April 20, said he was given "unqualified assurance" that the movement is founded on "respect for law and the Constitution" and that its activities will be overt. The reform movement is likewise perceived to be conveying messages to two specific audiences: Gen. Fabian Ver, chief of staff (on leave) and the U.S. government.

A university-based political analyst said the movement is aimed at "lessening the chances of Ver's return (as chief of staff)." Many of the movement's complaints reflect on the leadership of Ver -- and several of the "reformists" are identified with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Ramos. Enrile recently disclosed in the Batasang Pambansa, during a question hour session, that some of the "reformists" work with his ministry.

Both Enrile and Ramos have met with leaders of the movement and given them their tacit support. Ramos and Enrile were said to have found the reformists' grievances legitimate. The reform movement, it is believed, started as a genuine one. But higher military authorities, seeing its value in keeping Ver out of the AFP, may have latched on to it. The movement would also like to tell the U.S. that increased military aid should be given since reforms are taking place under the leadership of Ramos.

A resolution passed recently by the U.S. Senate included a provision, sponsored by Democratic Senator John Kerry, a recent visitor to Manila, that aid be anchored on military reforms, among other conditions.

In the U.S. House of Representatives, Congressman Stephen Solarz (Democrat, New York), has proposed reducing the amount for military aid and increasing instead economic assistance to the Philippines. The movement may yet become a key factor in the U.S. debates on the aid mix for the country.

In the meantime, the "reformists" are awaiting official response for the President who has kept his silence even after the national press played up the stories on the movement. Ramos has submitted a report to the President informing him of the movement's demands, in detail. He strongly recommended that the President hold a dialogue with the movement's leaders.

It is unlikely, some observers say, that Marcos will disregard what is perceived to be the second biggest development to have catapulted the military into national focus; the first was the Aquino assassination. Some "reformists" say the President may find himself on the defensive in a dialogue, thus his non-action on Ramos's recommendation. Others think Marcos is dismissing the movement because it has already been "discredited" by people close to him as a mere handiwork of a few people in the military.

Enrile said in the Batasan question hour that there is indeed a move to discredit the movement. Several manifestoes are being circulated purportedly originating from the movement but which, in reality, are not, he pointed out.

Movement insiders say Marcos is irked. He reportedly told Ramos the movement is a reflection of his leadership. Ramos assumed the position of acting chief of staff in October last year.

First Lady Imelda Marcos, it is said in movement circles, has taken an adversarial stance. In a recent meeting with some members of the Cabinet, Mrs. Marcos reportedly said the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan has always been at the forefront of reforms so the "reformists" should not be complaining.

Col. Irwin Ver, who is second in command of the elite Presidential Security Command (PSC), has taken what could be termed as a "magnanimous" position on the movement. He said he finds the movement's goals valid and is willing to be part of it.

Some analysts view this as a tactic (from the Ver group) to welcome the movement, ride on it and then neutralize it. Some "reformists" say this is a more sophisticated response than earlier initiatives to put down the movement. The reform movement is supported by several retired officers and alumni of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA). The highest rank represented in the "reformists" group is a full colonel. Since their public debut in the PMA alumni parade in March, they have been holding meetings to discuss specific problems and solutions.

OPPOSITION GROUP AGREES ON UNITY FOR POLLS

HK240812 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 23 May 85 p 24

[Text] The national unification committee (NUC), composed of representatives of major opposition political parties trying to work out an alliance, yesterday agreed to have a single opposition group accredited on a nationwide basis for future elections.

The NUC also formed a working committee to study the mechanics of accreditation which will submit its findings on May 29. Among the questions to be resolved are: Will a coalition of major political parties be recognized for accreditation? Will such a coalition need to be transformed into a political party?

A Batasan ad hoc committee is likewise studying the basis for accreditation of a dominant opposition party and will put in its proposals in the still pending omnibus election code. The opposition has to make sure therefore that it will comply, with whatever will be the code's requirements for accreditation.

The issue of assigning a dominant opposition party for the local and presidential polls is a difficult one to settle because the opposition has not firmed up plans to form a single coalition of its parties. The NUC is only the first step towards the formation of a national alliance council, to be participated in by all major opposition parties and groups.

In the 1984 Batasan elections, opposition parties were accredited by the Commission on Elections (Comelec) on a regional or provincial basis.

Yesterday's meeting also clarified the status of the NUC. Many NUC members understand the committee to be the umbrella organization of opposition political parties. Some, however, say NUC performs a "staff function" since it is merely a committee preparing the groundwork for unification.

NUC chairman MP Cecilia Munoz Palma (Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] - Quezon City) told reporters after the meeting the NUC is the "governing body" of the opposition alliance. "All opposition political parties and aggroupments are working through the NUC to dismantle the dictatorship," Palma said.

Palma also heads the working committee assigned to study the accreditation of a single opposition party. Members are MPs Luis Villafuerte (Unido-Camarines Sur), Lito Atienza (LP [Liberal Party] -Manila), Edmundo Cea (NP-Bicol), Jaime Ferrer (PDP-Laban-Paranaque) Homobono Adaza (MA [Makabayang Alyansa -- National Alliance] -Misamis Oriental), Neptali Gonzales (Unido-Mandaluyong), and Marcelo Fernan (PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] -Cebu). The NUC was formed in March. Represented in the NUC are the Liberal Party, Nacionalista Party [NP], PDP-Laban, Unido, and eight regional parties.

CENTRAL BANK PREDICTS MORE BANK FAILURES

HK271328 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 May 85 p 8

[By George Nervez]

[Text] The Central Bank [CB] has asked the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to be more flexible in judging compliance to reserve money targets in the event of emergency rescue operations for ailing banks. According to banking sources, the CB appeal was made because it failed to comply with the IMF-set ceilings on reserve money levels last March 31 because it had to grant emergency financing to various institutions.

They did not say which banks availed themselves of CB financing, but one commercial bank was reportedly given over P 2 billion in emergency loans early this year because of massive deposit withdrawals. The sources said the CB does not rule out the possibility that it may have to rescue ailing banks that could be hit by large scale deposit withdrawals this year.

CB Gov. Jose B. Fernandez, the sources said, has directed a tight watch on several ailing banks, and that, decisive moves including the takeover of an ailing bank be encouraged before its condition worsens. The actual reserve money level last March 31 soared to P32.3 billion, P1.3 billion over the IMF ceiling of P31 billion, CB officials said recently. The CB, the sources said, reassured the IMF it was intensifying efforts to strengthen local banks and to prevent, what is called, "weak links" in the banking system from becoming major banking failures.

However, the CB said it could not entirely rule out the possibility that a major rescue operation may be needed to meet massive deposit withdrawals as in July 1984.

The sources said that during the most recent visit of IMF officials, the CB pointed out that funds released by the CB to rescue ailing banks would flow back to the banking system and, ultimately, be absorbed by the CB to maintain the programmed reserve money target. But, the CB said, the timing of a rescue operation and the siphoning off of the excess money could upset the reserve money level at a particular ceiling date set by the IMF.

The rescue operation would have a temporary influence on reserve money which the IMF should take into account in judging compliance with the reserve money target, the CB said.

CB sources said that because of the failure to comply with the March 31 reserve money target, a revised ceiling of P34.4 billion was set for May 31, P35.2 billion for July 31 and P35.8 billion for September 30, 1985.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

29 MAY 85

